BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, post paid, at our risk. All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 11.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1854.....NO. 9.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,			$ 50
Do.	do.	2 insertions,		75
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first

Advertisements upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

M. B. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Practices in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.
Will be at his office on Front Street every Saturday.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

FORNEY GEORGE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WHITEVILLE, N. C.,
Practices in the Counties of Columbus, New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Robeson.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists
AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N C.
May 9th, 1853. 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N C.

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY.
GROCERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Office on North Water Street, next door North of the Custom House.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, whole sale and retail. North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

GABRIEL HOLMES,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
All business entrusted to him will be thankfully received and prompty attended to.
☞ Office at the Cape Fear Bar, North Water Street.
Nov. 25th, 1853 12-tf

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

J. M. MONK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt and personal attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of country produce.
☞ I may be found at the store recently occupied by GRADY & MONK.
May 22d, 1854 220-1w—38-1y

A. J. HAWLEY.
INSPECTOR OF NANAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C., respectfully offers his services to those having business in the above line.
Prompt, strict personal attention will be given to all business entrusted to him.
Oct. 13th, 1854 6-2m*

HALLETT, HENNING & CO.,
TURPENTINE DISTILLERS AND DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
HALLETTVILLE, LONG CREEK, N. C.
BENJAMIN HALLETT, R. HENNING, T. M. CHATTERTON, } THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Special Partner.
Oct. 20th, 1854 7-1y

T. SMITH & CO.,
DEALERS IN CORN, MEAL, HOMONY PEAS AND OATS, and Cow and Horse Feed,
[BEATTY'S WHARF, NORTH WATER STREET,]
WILMINGTON, N. C.

OUR Steam Grist Mill is now in successful operation. We will have it in our power to deliver the above articles at short notice. We have a 23 horse power engine and shall run two pair of four feet stones.
Orders can be addressed to C. DuPre & Co., or to the subscriber.
Corn Ground on Toll.
T. SMITH & CO.
April 18, 1854 33-1y—190-tf

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,
IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853. 13

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.
THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.
He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Price* 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.
In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.
A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT, 12 *miles from Wilmington*, August 5, 1853. } 48-tf

C. I. OATES' HOTEL, WARSAW, N. C.
To the Traveling Public.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to the public for former patronage, and asks the continuance of the same. He assures them that there shall be no pains spared in making them comfortable—that his House shall be equa ito any on the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad. Also, a Livery, with a sufficient quantity of provinder, at all times—with good Hacks and Horses, for the accommodation of passengers, from Warsaw to Fayetteville, or any other place to which they may wish to be carried, in the State. C. I. OATES.
Warsaw, August 14th, 1854 291-1t—50-tf

TOBACCO SEGARS & SNUFF
At Wholesale and Retail,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET, (*South Side,*) where you can find a large and complete assortment of the above, at prices to suit buyers. Among which are La Norma, La India Cuba, Yara, Rio Hondo, Havana, Sagua, Principies, Esculapios, Pantillos, and various other Brands of Superior Cigars.
Also, Lowery's Extra, Stag, Mayo Cabell, Cousin Sally, Billy Bowlegs, Southern Belle, Constellation, Excelsior Gold Leaf, Yellow Bank, Lorillard's, and other Brands and manufacturers of extra Chewing Tobacco.
Roome's Honey Dew, Garrett's, Lorillard's, Maccaboy, Scotch and Rappee Snuffs.
Cigar Cases, Segar Tubes, Pipes, Virginia, Maryland and New York Smoking Tobacco, &c., &c
Proprietors of Hotels, Groceries, and all others who love a "Good article of the Weed" are invited to call and examine, prices and qualities. J VAN SICKLE.
Wilmington, May 11, '54 2wd—wft

Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at Wholesale.
HAVING purchased our entire stock just from the manufactories, we are prepared to offer inducements to COUNTRY MERCHANTS equal to any establishment South of Boston. JONES & GARDNER.
Oct. 7, 1854. 181-tf

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sept. 1st, 52-tf

General Notices.

$75 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th June, 1852, his negro woman, JENNY. JENNY is a very likely girl; rather light complected; about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; and when spoken to she rather smiles. It is probable that she may be lurking in Duplin, Sampson or Wayne counties, near the line of the three counties. She was raised on Saracta, and may be gone there.
I will give a reward of Seventy-Five Dollars for the return of Jenny, or for her confinement in any of the Jails of the above named counties.
All letters upon the subject to be addressed to
WM. P. HOBBS,
Feb 3, '54—[22-tf] Monk's P. O., Sampson co., N. C

$50 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber in August last, his negro man FLEMMING. Said negro is about 27 years old, is tall and likely; and is probably lurking somewhere between the Cove on the Cape Fear and Mr. H. Beatty's, on Black River, where he is well known. He formerly belonged to Mr. Augustus Miller, and afterwards to Dr. Buie, Bladen county, from whom the subscriber purchased him.
The above reward of fifty dollars will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him again. JOSEPH GREEN.
Robeson's P. O., Brunswick co., Nov. 4th. 9-tf

$30 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, in April last, his boy NICHOLAS. Said boy is yellow complected, about six feet high, has a down look when spoken to, and is passing for a free boy; he is, no doubt, lurking in New Hanover or the lower part of Duplin county, where his father Nicholas Buffoe, a bricklayer, has a wife.—I will give the above reward of thirty dollars for his delivery to the Subscriber, or confined in any jail in the State, so that I can get him. WM. L. MOORE.
Aug. 25th, 1854 51-tf

FOR SALE,
A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers his Lands in Duplin county for sale, six miles east of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, immediately on the road leading from Fayetteville to New-Berne, two miles from Kenansville, and within one mile of one of the best schools in the State.
The tract contains two hundred and sixty-five acres, about one fourth of which is cleared and under a high state of cultivation, with a good dwelling and necessary out-houses. It is a healthy situation.
Terms easy. For particulars, apply to J. B. Kelley, Esq., at Kenansville, or to the subscriber at Wilmington, N. C.
March 10—27-tf] DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY AT CLINTON N. C.
THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson and adjoining Counties, that they are permanently located in Clinton, and have recently fitted up their establishment for the purpose of making and repairing all kinds of Riding Vehicles. All work will be warranted for twelve months. Their charges will be found moderate. They solicit a share of the custom of the public, and hereby tender their acknowledgements for the liberal patronage heretofore received. M. FRAZIER,
V. RACKLEY,
May 18th, 1854 37-1y

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 12, '854—36-tf.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.
THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of the latest styles of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale at reduced prices: among which may be found—Rockaways and Coachees, with and without patent couplings, Dunam's Buggies, Waggons, Sulkies, &c.; also, all kinds of Harness. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner.
Also, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Hames, Trunks, Vallices, Carpet Bags, &c.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Also, all kinds of Carriage Trimmings. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, Feb 3, 1854. 22tf

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.
PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remoddeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

TO OUR COUNTRY PATRONS.
WE would beg leave to state that we have now in store, and are still receiving, the largest and most varied stock of Hats and Caps it has ever been our pleasure to exhibit to our friends. The assortment is nearly complete, and has never been surpassed for variety and beauty of styles in the State, and consists as usual of Hats, Caps, Canes and Umbrellas, to the inspection of which we would call the attention of all in want of articles in this line, as we are determined to sell at prices that will make it for the interest of Country Merchants and Planters and all others to buy in this market. A call is solicited.
C. MYERS,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
Sept. 8. No. 1 Grante Row.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—Brunswick Co.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Sept. Term, 1854.
Martha E. Fulwood vs. Wm. H. Vereen and wife Charlotte.
PETITION FOR DOWER.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William H. Vereen, and wife Charlotte, heirs at law and Defendants in this cause, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, *to be held in the Town of Smithville on the First Monday in December next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, to the said Petitioner, or it will be taken pro confesso against them.
A true copy from the minutes of the above said Term, 1854. Issued 14th September, 1854.
W. M. D. MOORE Clerk.
Sept 28 [Pr. adv. $4 38] 4-6t

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,
WARRANTED.—The Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILL-STONES, BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER. From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.
WILLIAM HOGG & SON.
S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts. opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.
June 30, 1854 43-12m*

Point Peter Steam Saw Mill for Sale.
FOR SALE That very valuable property known as POINT PETER MILL, situated in the town of Wilmington, on the point of land between the two branches of the Cape Fear River, at their junction, and affording the best location in the vicinity of Wilmington for a Steam Saw Mill, and also particularly suited for a Marine Railway or Ship Yard, or for a Coal Depot.
It has a large river front, with any required depth of water—extensive Timber Pens—Houses for hands, and, in fact, every necessary facility and convenience. The Mill is large and valuable. Farther description is deemed unnecessary, as parties wishing to purchase will, of course, examine for themselves.
For farther particulars, apply to the proprietor, WM. NEILSON, Philadelphia, or to his Agents,
WESSEL & EILERS, Wilmington, N. C.
July 12th, 1854 283-2t 45-tf

General Notices.

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS!
THE Subscriber having located himself at Black River, at the site known as Beatty's Bridge, is prepared to purchase Turpentine delivered at his landing, at Wilmington prices, less the difference of Freight.
JNO. S. JAMES.
May 6th, 1854 206-1t-36-tf

MARBLE, STONE AND SLATE YARD
IN WILMINGTON.
THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public that he has recently established in this town, a new MARBLE, STONE and SLATE YARD, and is now prepared to fill all orders for Monuments, Tombs, Furniture and Plumbing work.
Also, all kinds of Marble for building purposes.
Also, Flagging and Curb Stone.
Blue, Green and Variegated Slate for fire-proof roofing furnished at reasonable rates.
Orders attended to with dispatch, and on moderate terms. Marble Yard on Water street, near the Railroad.
W. G. MILLIGAN.
May 1st, 1854 35-1y

TO MILL OWNERS.
THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he still continues in the Mill Wright business and all its branches, viz: foundering, framing, and erecting Water or Steam Mills upon various principles, either with simple or complicated machinery. He returns his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage he has received heretofore, and hopes by strict attention to business, and by giving general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He flatters himself that his work will compete with that of any other machinist for speed and durability. All persons who want work done in the above line would do well to give him a call, as he has several competent workmen in his employ, and is prepared to execute all jobs at the shortest notice and on very reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to. For further information address the subscriber at Johnstown, Moore county, N. C.
D. B. JOHNSON.
Feb 15 1854. 24-1y

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER forewarns all persons from hunting with gun or dogs, feeding or penning stock, making surveys, chopping or defacing of trees, or trespassing in any way whatever, upon any of his lands situated in the counties of New Hanover, Duplin, or Onslow. The Law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders. JOHN JAMES.
New Hanover county, N. C., May 26, 1854 6mw*

BELLS, BELLS, BELLS.
THE Subscriber manufacture and keep on hand a large assortment of Bells suitable for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamers, Plantation, etc., mounted with their Improved Hangings, the most efficient in use. Their establishment has been in operation Thirty Years, having turned out nearly 10,000 Bells averaging 600 lbs. each; and its patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, together with recent improvements, that its Bells have an unequaled reputation for volume of sound and quality of tone. They have just received—Jan. 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM (A Silver Medal) of the WORLD'S FAIR in New York, over all Bells from this Country or Europe. Having a large assortment of Bells on hand, and being in immediate connection with routes in all directions, either Rail Road, Canal or River, and but 4 hours from New York, we can execute orders with dispatch. Address A. MENEELY'S SONS.
May 19, '54.—37-12m West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

A FORTUNE FOR $1.
ANY Person sending $1, to T. L. LUCK, Dan River Post Office Rockingham County, North Carolina, will be sent fifty-nine different receipts by which he will be able to realize several hundred dollars per month. In addition to the above will be sent eighteen medical receipts for curing the following disease, to wit: Ague, Rheumatism, Scald Head, Flour Albus or Whites, Gonorhea, Amenorhea, Diabetes, Piles, Diarhea, Dyspepsia, Worms, Tooth Ache, Burns, Rig Worms, White Swelling, Diseases of the Kidneys, and one to remove corns and warts, all for $1. I also want 300 agents to sell the above receipts. For further particulars address as above. All letters must be post paid.
August 25, 1854. 51-11t*

VALUABLE COTTON FACTORY AND MILLS FOR SALE.
THE undersigned, pusuant to an Order of the Court of Equity, will offer to the highest bidder on the premises, at the Falls of Tar River, in Edgecomb county, about one mile from Rocky Mount Depot, on Wednesday the 1st day of November next, the FACTORY AND MILLS owned by the late James S. Battle and William S. Battle also several small tracts of Land adjacen thereto. The said Factory has been worked for many years in the spining of Cotton Yarn, and is now in full operation being well fitted with every kind of machinery necessary to that business, and having a new and substantial stone dam which has been recently erected at great cost. Near by the said Factory there is A GRIST MILL, with five pair of stones, which is likewise in full operation, and also A SAW MILL, which has been in constant use a great number of years, with a new Circular Saw recently put up. With fifty acres of Land on which are located A FINE DWELLING, together with other buildings suited for the habitation of Overseers and Operatives. With the said Factory and Mills will be sold SEVERAL SMALL LOTS OF LAND, one Lot of 80 acres, suitable for furnishing timber for the saw This sale presents to the capitalist a fine opportunity for a profitable investment.
At the same time will be sold, a Lot of 6 or 8 acres on the north side of the river, on which is A STORE HOUSE.
Also, a Lot of one or two acres at Rocky Mount Depot, on which is also a Store House. Likewise, a small piece of piney wood land, about two miles from the Falls, of 100 acres.
Termst he purchaser of the Factory and Mills will be required to give bonds with able sureties, payable in four equa annual instalments with interest from the day of sale.
The purchaser of the other property will be required to give bond with able sureties payable in nine and eighteen months with interest from day of sale.
KENELM H. LEWIS, C. M. E.
Sept. 22d, 1854 3-ts

LAND FOR SALE.
THE subsriber will offer for sale, on the 2d day of November next, all his Lands in Bladen county, on Ellis' Creek, 6 miles from Cape Fear River, containing between 13 and 14 hundred acres, with 300 acres good swamp Land, about 60 acres of which is cleared, drained and under cultivation; the ballance of which is good Piney Land, well Timbered, with two crops of Boxes, from one to three years old, with a good barn and comfortable dwellings, high and healthy, with excellent water, a good Well and never-failing Spring; also, as good a location for a Turpentine Distillery as there is in the County. At the same time, on the premises, all my stock, Mules and Waggons, Farming impliments, together with Household and Kitchen Furniture.—Conditions made known on day of sale.
Sep. 1, 1854 52-3m*] JOHN N. McCOLL.
Fayetteville Carolinian copy 3 months.

2,850 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber, being desirous of moving to the West, offers his lands for sale, lying in Sampson county, on South river. The lands are adapted to making Turpentine and Timber. There is a good Saw and Grist Mill, a good dwelling, and all necessary out-houses, on the place. The place is healthy—water good, and good society in the neighborhood.
Any person wishing to buy lands would do well to give the lands and premises a look before buying elsewhere. The payments will be made easy and accommodating.
Cypress Creek, Bladen County. D. W. CROMARTIE.
Sept. 22d, 1854 3-2m

FOR SALE, AT LONG CREEK BRIDGE,
THE STORE-HOUSE AND LOT, belonging to the Temperance Division there. It is a good stand for a Store.
For particulars, enquire of either of the subscribers, at Long Creek. JAMES F. CROOM, WILLIAM H. STOVALL, S. S. SATCHWELL, } Committee to sell.
August 29th, 1854 304-6t52-tf

2,000 ACRES OF PINEY LANDS FOR SALE in Duplin county, on the water of the North East branch of Cape Fear River; well adapted for making Tar and Turpentine. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber at Richlands, Onslow county, or JAS. W. SOUTHERLAND, Kenansville, Duplin county.
E. MURRILL, JR.
Sept. 29, 1854 4-t1d

$20 REWARD.
THE Subscriber will give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that he can get him, his Negro man GEORGE, who run away from the subscriber on the 8th inst. George was raised about 40 miles from Richmond, Va., where he was sold to a trader about four months ago. He is about 20 years of age, very dark. W D. McNEILL.
Elizabethtown, N. C., Oct. 13, 1854 31-1t—8-tf

W. & M. RAIL ROAD.
KEMP & BONHAM, Merchants and Distillers, at Jonesboro', N. C., are prepared for the purchasing of Turpentine, at highest market price, either for Cash or Barter
Sept. 7th, 1854 2-3t1-6m

THE SUBSCRIBERS FOREWARNS all persons from hunting with Gun or Dog, feeding or penning stock, or trespassing in any way upon any of our Lands situated in Bladen County. The law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders. W. H. BEATTY,
D. P. BEATTY,
CALVIN J. DICKSON.
Bladen co., N. C., Sept. 15th, 1854. 2-3m.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D. DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC.
FOR THE CURE OF
Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaint.
IN presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertions of its efficacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted which facts do not warrant.
This remedy having been for years used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases, and those appertaining to the same class, the Proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail when the directions have been strictly adhered to.
Many *useless nostrums* have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.

Certificates.
Extract of a letter received from S. J. Carroll:
BALTIMORE, Jan. 10th, 1853.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have no hesitation in saying that your Specific is one of *the best medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhœ, &c.* You possibly may recollect my case; if it has escaped your memory, I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried everything that I had seen used, but with little success; and after using enough to start twenty-five Homœopathic M. Ds., I began to despair, when you kindly offered me your invaluable Medicine, which cured me most effectually.
Yours, truly, S. J. CAROLL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 14, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT. Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have used your Specific in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one 4 papspoonsful effected a complete cure—in the other, three had the like effect. Respectfully, &c.,
THOS. LORING, *Ed. Commercial.*

HARRELL'S STORE; New Hanover Co., N. C., Oct. 10, '51.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I state that I have used your Specific for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., and have found it to produce the desired effect in every case I used it, after the usual remedies have failed. I recommend it with confidence to the public.
Respectfull, &c. J. B. SEAVY, M D.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 26, 1851.
MR. WM. H. LIPPITT,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I acknowledge the wonderful effects of your Medicine for curing Diarhoea or Bowel Complaints, as I am satisfied it was the means, under God of saving the life, first of my Child, and then of my Brother. As my Brother was given up by two of the most eminent physicians in this place, Drs. Richardson and Wregg, and when I consulted the latter, as to the propriety of trying it on him so low, he said I might, to satisfy myself that I had left nothing untried, but he did not think that Medicine would be of any use to him. But, thank God, he was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to be out of bed.
I remain yours, very truly and gratefully,
WM. BAILY.
Prepared and sold by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Wilmington, N. C.
June 14th, 1854 240-1m-taw-41-6m

Schools.

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.
THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 2d day of Oct., 1854, and will be continued for a term of ten months, divided into two sessions. The course is thorough and extensive, embracing all of the studies usually taught in a preparatory school.
TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:
Primary Department.....$8 to $12
Academic.....16
Collegiate.....20
Board will vary from $8 to $10 per month.
For further particulars, address N. N. NIXON,
Pres't Board of Trustees, Wilmington, N. C.
Sept. 28th, 1854 24-3t—5-tf

CLINTON MALE ACADEMY.
THE first session of this Institution will commence on the 18th inst. The services of Mr. Wm. G. Barton, a graduate of one of the oldest and most respectable Colleges on the continent of Europe, have been secured. The various branches of an English, Classical and Mathematical education will be thoroughly taught. Mr. Barton will also take classes in French and Spanish; and, having studied and spoken these languages in France and Spain, he feels confident of being able to impart their correct pronunciation and of communicating a thorough knowledge of them. From Mr. Barton's experience in teaching, and his acquaintance with the most electic system, now practised in Europe and the United States, it is presumed that satisfaction and justice will be rendered to the public.
RATES OF TUITION:
Beginners.....$7 00
2nd Class.....$11 00
3rd Class including Languages and higher branches of Mathematics.....$15 00
ALLMAND A. McKOY, JOHN R. BEAMAN, THOMAS M. LEE, WILLIAM C. DRAUGHORN, HOSEA J. HOBBS, } Committee.
Sept. 22d, 1854 3-3m

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.
THE 3d Semi-Annual Session of this Institution will commence on the 7th day of August next.
The principal is now on a tour north, for the purpose of purchasing a complete set of Philosophical, Chemical, and Astronomical Apparatus; also to make such additions to our present Library as the advancement of the pupils require.
We shall thus be enabled to open the next session with renewed facilities for imparting knowledge, and such as are possessed by but few institutions of the kind in our country.
H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Clinton, June 22, 1854 42-tf

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.
THIS Institution commences its second session under the new organization, on the 1st day of May, and will close the last day of November, 1854.
Rev'd James H. Brent, A. B., President, with a full and competent faculty. $70 00 per session will cover the entire expense for Tuition and Board in the Collegiate course, and $100 will entitle to the full course and all the ornamental branches. $60 will cover the expenses for Board and Tuition in the Primary Department. Ornamental branches extra at the usual charge. Half payable in advance.
The Board of Stockholders have taken great pains in procuring facilities for giving a thorough education, and solicit a liberal share of patronage. Students received any time.
For particular information address the President of the Faculty, or the subscriber. WM. K. LANE.
Pres't. Board Stockholders.
May 5th, 1854 35-tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,
RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.
THIS large and flourishing Institution is now permanently established, under a full corps of well qualified Instructors, and with every thing requisite for a first class Seminary, being well supplied with Maps, Geographical and Astronomical; Globes, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.
The Semi-Annual Sessions of five months commence on the second Monday of January and July respectively.
Circulars, containing full particulars, will be furnished by applying to Rev. J. Jones Smyth, A. M., Principal, Laurel Hill P. O., Richmond county, N. C., or to
D. C. McINTYRE, Secretary.
Dec. 17, 1853. 87-t20j—16-1y

NOW RECEVING and for sale low by the Subscribers,
15 bbls. Mess Pork;
10 hhds. Western Bacon;
4000 lbs. N. C., do;
20 bbls Crackers;
20 boxes do;
30 bags Rio Coffee;
15 do. Laguria do;
10 bbls. pure Cider Vinegar;
July 21, 1854 UTLEY & ALDERMAN

Russian forces in the Crimea.

The Moniteur of the Fleet gives the following statement respecting the Russian forces in the Crimea:

At the time of Prince Menchikoff's famous embassy, and of what we should call his expedition of the Golden Horn, the 13th division of Russian infantry was concentrated at Sebastopol, awaiting orders for embarkation on the Black Sea fleet, in order to be conveyed to the mouth of the Bosphorus.

This demonstration, quite in accordance with the Prince's ways, would either constrain, he thought, the Porte to sign his definitive ultimatum under the pressure of twelve ships of the line anchored off the Point of the Seraglio, and of ten to fifteen thousand Russian bayonets, or insure the capture of Constantinople by a bold *coup de maen.* But the scheme miscarried; and these very troops, collected on the coast of Mingrelia, arr

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOV. 3, 1854.

☞ The alacrity and evident satisfaction with which the Whig press seizes on and re-publishes every attack upon the "Journal," no matter how scurrilous or how groundless, is a fact which cannot have escaped the notice of the most careless observer. It shows that that press fully understands the case, and feels that those who attack us are working for the Whig party. The conductors of the Whig press know their friends and opponents; they side with their friends—the opponents of the "Journal"—and against a paper which is true to its principles, in every emergency and under all circumstances. We ask that this shall be noted and a mark made of it. In no difficulty which has ever arisen in the Democratic party of the State, District or County, since the establishment of the "Journal," have we failed to find the Whig press taking side with those who denounced it. We could ask for no better or more unequivocal endorsement of the strict and unwavering Democracy of our course. All we ask of the public, friends or enemies, is that they should dispassionately view the case as it now stands, and mark how eagerly everything appearing against us, in the columns of so-called Democratic papers, is re-produced by the Whig press. Why, the sole business o fthe Whig press in Wilmington, at the present time, seems to be this. We say again—take a note of it.

November First.

This is the day upon which the South Carolina Railroad Company has determined to stop carrying the United States Mail, unless the Post Office Department accede to its terms in the matter of compensation. From the tone of the press at different points, as well as from a general survey of the matter, we are inclined to the belief that the Department is at least three fourths right in the matter. Such is evidently the view of the matter taken by the Savannah Georgian and by other papers out of the State of South Carolina. But for all this, the impression gains strength that the Department will eventually be forced to yield to the necessities of the case. The aggregate business of the Company amounts to something near a million and a half, of which the mail pay—something near about sixty thousand dollars, forms an item comparatively small. It is therefore far from probable that the Company will be induced to yield, sustained as it is, by the State of which it is so important a power, while, as the matter stands the public interests must suffer greatly by any suspension, so that the game is pretty much in its own hands.

The office of Postmaster-General is the most painful and thankless position under the General Government. The idea that the Department should be self-sustaining, borrowed, like many other notions, from England, however suitable there, is totally unsuited to a country so extensive and thinly settled as this.—In England, too, the charters of all the Railroad companies are granted by the Imperial Legislature, and all, or nearly all, contain express provisions in regard to carrying the mail on favorable terms, so that the Postmaster-General is not liable to be placed in any such unpleasant predicament.

By acceding to the large demands made on the great routes, the Department is deprived the means of extending facilities at other points where they are loudly demanded in the interior, while the appropriations granted by Congress in aid of the Department are limited, and with the understanding that they are to be only temporary in their character. Although the public are apt to lose sight of it, yet it must be seen that the minor ramifications of the system really form the basis of the business of the greater lines, as the busin ssof the cities depends upon the countries from which their trade is derived.—*Daily Journal* 1st *inst.*

☞ A despatch from Kingsville, yesterday, informs us that the mail was that morning tendered by the Route Agent on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, and refused by the South Carolina Railroad.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The New Hanover and Brunswick Agricultural Society met last night in the Court House, pursuant to adjournment. The committee appointed at a former meeting reported a Constitution and By Laws for the government of the Society which were adopted, and appointed an executive committee, consisting of R. J. Howard, Dr. John L. Meares, and Junius Davis. The next meeting of the society is to be held on Tuesday of December Court. The subject for discussion at the next meeting is the "Application of Manures." Any person signing the Constitution and Bye Laws, and paying $25 into the Treasury, will be constituted a life member! Joseph H. Foy, Esq., presided.—*Daily Journal* 1st *inst.*

A collision occurred between the express and a gravel train of cars, on the Western Rail Road of Canada, on the 27th inst. Two 1st and 2nd class cars were crushed to pieces. Almost every one in the 2nd class car was killed or wounded. In all 23 men, 11 women and 11 children were killed; and 21 men and 20 women and children injured, one-half of them it is thought fatally. The deaths were mainly among the emigrants.

THE RAILROAD DISASTER IN CANADA.—We find in the papers full details of the late awful collision on the West Canada Central Railroad, by which all of fifty persons were killed outright, and many of the wounded must die, of whom there were about forty alive. The sufferers were mostly emigrants The disaster occured a little after dark on the 26th, thirteen miles west of Chathane, U. C., the passenger train having been thrown out of time by the bursting of the Cylender head of the Engine, came in collision with a gravel train, which in some unexplained manner was on the track. Hence the horrid result. The prayers of the congregation ought to be offered u › for railroad passengers.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—H. Dimock, Esq., for many years Editor of the North State Whig, published at Washington, in this State, has ceased his connection with that paper, having sold the establishment to Mr. J. H. Brinn, by whom it will hereafter be conducted.

☞ A fire broke out in Charleston on the 31st ult., on the premises of Mr. F. P. Seignious, West of Meeting street. Several buildings were destroyed, and others more or less damaged. The losses were nearly all covered by insurance in different offices.

☞ U. S. FUNDS.—The nett amout subject to draft on the 23d Oct., was $26,048,112,24 of this there was only $1,347,89 in the depository at Wilmington.

A great fire occured at Cleavland, Ohio, on the morning of the 28th inst. The loss is not stated, but must be heavy.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The Court is occupied with the trial of the State docket. So far, no case of any public importance has been acted upon.

☞ The Commercial has "set up." When it gets tired, we presume it will "set down," and nobody hurt.

The whole number of deaths in New Orleans by Yellow Fever, for the week before last were 108.

ENLARGEMENT.—The Wilmington Daily Hearald has been enlarged to nearly the size of the Journal.

The State Fair.

From the published list of premiums, we select such as are most likely to interest our readers:

Horses.—Stallion, Regent, 14 years old, T. H. Miles, Halifax, 1st premium, $10; Bay Colt, 2 years old, D. McDaniel, Nash, 1st premium, $5.

Jacks and Jennetts.—Jack, 8 years old, D. McDaniel, Nash, 2d premium, $5.

Durhams and Grades.—Milch Cow, "Kentucky," 5 years old, W. T. Dortch, Wayne, 2d premium, $5; Heifer, (Grade,) 3 years old, D. McDaniel, Nash, 1st premium, $5.

Devons and Grades.—N. and S. Devon Cow, 5 years old, D. McDaniel, Nash, 2nd premium, $5; Heifer, 2 years old, by the same, 1st premium, $5; Bull, T. W. Battle, Edgecombe, 1st premium, $10; Bull, 2 years old, D. McDaniel, Nash, 1st premium, $5; Bull, 2 years old, T. W. Battle, Edgecombe, 2nd premium, diploma; Bull, (Devon) 3 years old, D. McDaniel, Nash, 2nd premium, diploma; Second Grade Bull, 6 months old, T. W. Battle, Edgecombe, 1st premium, $5.

Ayreshires, etc.—Ayreshire Cow, 5 years old, D. McDaniel, Nash, 1st premium, $10.

Milch Cows.—Devon and Durham Cow, 5 years old, D. McDaniel, Nash, 1st premium, $10.

Sheep.—1 Buck, 3 years old, H. McLean, Cumberland, 1st premium, $5.

Swine.—Chester Boar, 2 years old, Jere. Nixon, Raleigh, 1st premium, $5; Native Boar, 2½ months old, J. J. Cannaday, Wayne, 1st premium, $5; 3 China Pigs, 3 months old, H. McLean, Cumberland, 1st premium, $5; Suffolk Sow, 6 months old, I. D. Meares, Brunswick, 1st premium, $5; Large Hog. L D. Howell, Wayne, premium, $3.

Poultry.—Game Fowls, J. H. Avent, Nash; Lot of Speckled Dorkings, D. McDaniel, Nash, 1st premium.

Agricultural Products.—H. W. Burgwyn, Brunswick, Rough Rice, premium, $2.

Farm and Pleasure Vehicles.—Close Carriage, Pier & Brannin, Fayetteville, $25; Dibble & Brothers, of Kinston, exhibited a very fine carriage and buggy, which came too late for competition.

Hardwure, Stoneware, &c.—Guns and Pistols, J. S. Baker, Fayetteville, premium, $5; Lot of Tools, L. & W. R. Whitfield, White Hall, premium, $3.

Yarn and Manufactured Goods.—Box Tallow Candles, C. C. Rhodes, Wilmington, 1st premium, $3.

Household Manufactures.—1 pair Blankets, Old North State Manufacturing Company, premium, $3.

Needle Work and Embroidery.—1 Ottoman Cover, Miss L. Murphy, Clinton; 1 Embroidered Vest, Miss S. E. Rhodes, do., premiums of $3 each; largest and best variety of Fancy Work, Clinton Female Institute, Sampson co., $3; Fine Needle Work, Miss A. F. DuPre, Wilmington, $3; 1 Worked Collar, 1 Ottoman Cover, 1 Watch Receiver, 1 Worsted Ottoman, 1 Collar, 1 pair Cuffs, 1 Embroidered Handkerchief, 1 Piano Cover, by Misses S. A. Phillips, Charlotte Beaman, R. H. McIntyre, Mrs. Julia Graves, Misses Euphemia Nixon, M. A. Holton, Mary Hunter and R. J. Middleton, all of Clinton, received diplomas; Silk Quilt, Mrs. W. H. Oliver, Craven, 2nd premium, diploma; White Stuffed Counterpane, Mrs. L. H. Hunter, Brinkleysville, 1st premium, $3.

Works of Art and Taste.—Fruit Piece, Mrs. Luke C. Graves, Clinton, 1st premium, $3; Papier Mache Piece, Miss Mary Huntly, Clinton, 2d premium, diploma; Wax Flowers, Miss Laura E. Newkirk, Clinton, 2d premium, diploma; do. Misses Carolina M. Pew and Mary E. Ireland, Clinton, diplomas.

Miscellaneous.—Artificial Teeth, Gold Plate, with continuous gums, Dr. Carr, Wilmington, premium, $5; Model Schooner, (James Cassiday, builder,) T. J. Norcom, Wilmington, diploma and $3.

Trotting Match.—Sorrell Horse, J. B. Askew, Fayetteville, 1st premium, $10; second premium of $5, to W. H. H. Holleman, Raleigh.

Boots, Shoes and Hats.—One pair Alligator Shoes, J. S. D. McDowell, Bladen, diploma.

In the above we have confined ourselves to the prizes awarded to Counties in which our circulation mainly lies; our space, at present, is too limited to admit of our publishing the list of premiums in full. The show of cattle from Orange, Granville, Caswell and Davidson appears to have been large and of fine quality—Dr. Holt, of Davidson, and Mr. Wm. Russell, of Caswell, being particularly distinguisfied—Raleigh was great on poultry. With few exceptions, the agricultural implements and machinery came from other States; there were some specimens from Milton, Caswell co., and from Wake and Alamance.

THE STEAMSHIP ISABEL WRECKED.—The Steamship Empire City arrived at New York on the 30th ult., from Havana, with dates to the 24th, reports that two Schooners had arrived with passengers from the Steamship Isabel, which had been wrecked near Key West. No lives were lost.

The Steamer Isabel Safe.

☞ The Schooner *Dart* arrived at Charleston on the 31st ult., bringing the Isabel's Mails from Havana and Key West. The Isabel has arrived at Havana.—A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing from Key West, on the 26th inst., gives the following particulars of the accident:

"Your correspondent was on board the ship as passenger, when the accident happened, and came to Key West immediately after the ship was anchored, in charge of one of the Life-Boats, with Purser Mahoney in charge of the Mails.

The weather the day before the break down was heavy, and a high sea running, vessel rolling and pitching, and one wheel out of the water nearly the whole time. The strain upon the shaft was great, and at 4 o'clock, A. M., of the 21st, when directly abreast of Cape Florida, the larboard shaft gave way with a loud crashing noise, awaking nearly every soul on board. The engine was at once stopped and sail put on the ship. As soon as possible the broken shaft was disconnected from the wheel, and the ship turned towards the shore. Capt. Chas. Johnson, a Key West pilot, was fortunately on board and brought the ship to an anchorage under the Fowey Rocks, soon after 8 o'clock. The mails were at once dispatched as above, and orders sent by Capt. Tittle to the agent at Key West, to charter vessels to take off the passengers.

The Dart and Florida on hearing the news, started for the Cape, but off Indian Key met the Isabel coming down.

She arrived at her wharf on the morning of the 23d. The passengers and mails were transferred to the Florida and Schr. Libby Shepherd, and left for Havana on the same day.

Sixty members of the Pennsylvania Legislature are said to belong to the Know-Nothings.

Two deaths in Charleston, on Monday, from yellow Fever.

REMARKABLE METEOR.—A remarkable meteoric phenomenon took place last (Friday) night, at about eleven o'clock, visible in this city. It commenced in the Northwest, above the lake, and held a course southwestwardly, increasing as it went, until it assumed a breadth of apparently ten feet or thereabout. The sky was perfectly clear at the time. It is, perhaps reasonable to infer from the appearance presented by this meteor, that it was due to the ignition of a stratum of highly inflammable gaseous matter somewhere in the atmosphere, which had a larger extent towards the southwest' than near the place of beginning.

We were passing up street last evening when this heavenly rocket made its dash, and walking directly from it. The illumination upon the buildings and surrounding objects was so vived and briliant as to startle. The meteor was at its head of a bright fire red, and its course earthward at an angle of perhaps fifteen degrees. No report was heard.

Cleveland Herald.

☞ We copy, from the Savannah Georgian, an article with reference to the difficultics between the South Carolina Railroad and the Postmaster-General. It will be seen that the press in Georgia takes nearly the same view of the matter that we do. In all such cases the tendency of opinion is against the General Government without any examination of the facts of the case. That this should be so, in South Carolina, is only natural; but others, placed at a distance from the local influences that are felt in that State, are enabled to view the matter more coolly and impartially—and we are rejoiced to see that they are speaking out. We commend the article to the attention of our readers:

From the Savannah Georgian.

The Mails and the South Carolina Railroad.

We agree with our evening cotemporary, the *News*, that—in view of the Directors of the South Carolina Railroad, at their meeting in Columbia on Friday last, having resolved to cease to carry our mails after the 1st of November, if the present schedule be changed—a delegation of the Chamber of Commerce should be sent to Washington. At the same time, however, we think that the Postmaster General should be waited upon by the gentlemen composing it, as he would certainly not turn a deaf ear to the complaints emanating from such a body when personally presented to him.—*Charleston Courier.*

We think the *Courier* and the *News* propose to send the delegation from the Chamber of Commerce to the *wrong place.* Such a delegation should be appointed, but instead of visiting the President of the United States and the Post Master General, they should wait upon the President and Directors of the South Carolina Railroad. The Company should be impressed with the propriety of conforming to the terms of their contract, duly signed, instead of availing themselves of their position and the necessities of the public, to extort from the Government higher compensation than that which they agreed to take, and higher than that paid for similar service on any road either north or south of them.

The Post Office Department wishes to expedite the movements of the Southern mail so as to gain twelve hours, or one business day. This can only be done by a change in the hour of running on the South Carolina Railroad. The right to order such change without increased compensation was reserved to the department in making the contract with the Company. The following is the language of the Postmaster General, to the President of the Road, and the correctness of its statements has not been denied by the latter:

"All the Railroad Companies interested, except your Company * * * are now either running or ready to run, so as to carry out this improvement, and the chief impediment is on your road, where you decline making the desired changes of hours of the present trains, unless allowed $300 (instead of $237½) per mile for two daily trains each way. The expedition in question, of course, actually requires but a change of your schedule *without additional service*, and such changes are daily made throughout the country, in order to expedite mails by keeping up due connections, agreeable to express stipulation in all contracts, *without additional* pay. This Department had therefore just grounds to expect that, like other Railroad Companies, your Company would adopt schedules suited to those on connecting routes, and not allow the great mails to be delayed, whatever other changes you might consider necessary for the accommodation of local interests, and it is deeply regretted that your decision has been otherwise."

He adds:—

Deprived of the right to change schedules, without additional pay, the efficiency of this Department would be most seriously impaired, as improvements of its service, however important, would constantly be liable to defeat, by objections at a single point in a long chain of connections.

Again says Mr. Campbell.

The contract between your Company and this Department unconditionally provides for two daily mails from Charleston to Augusta and back, at the present rate of pay (237½ dollars per mile.)

Yet notwithstanding this, the P. M. General *did* offer to increase the compensation for the required service, from $237½ to $250.

This, said Judge Campbell to Mr. Caldwell, President of the Road,

Will make your pay equal to that on other roads conveying equally important mails twice daily, or oftener, and it will be more than is paid on the majority of the principal roads in other sections of the country for similar service.

For instance: on the great routes from New York, via New Haven and Springfield to Boston, nineteen weekly trips are made each way, at $250 per mile.

On the Hudson River Railroad the pay is $225 per mile for the same number of trips, while it is but $200 on the connecting routes from Albany to Buffalo, and the same from New York to Dunkirk; $200 a mile is also paid from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, Penn., and from Baltimore to Harrisburg, for twelve daily mails.

Since the transfer of the great mail to the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, the pay on your route between Charleston and Branchville has been continued at $237,50 per mile, although the highest rate elsewhere for similar service is but $100 per mile. Indeed you are aware that the Georgia Central Railroad conveys mails twice daily, at $175 per mile, and the Western and Atlantic daily at $100 per mile—the latter having a large *through* mail. In other sections the pay is still lower, as for instance: $133 per mile from Boston to Providence, twice daily, and $125 from Springfield to Albany, twice daily.

Speaking of the mail service on the route from Charleston to Branchville, the Postmaster General takes occasion to remind Mr. Caldwell that—

Since the 1st of February, only a local mail has been conveyed there, for which you were entitled to $100 per mile per annum at most; being the rate of pay for similar service on the Macon and Western, Muscogee, and Western and Atlantic Railroads in Georgia. No reduction, however, was made; and you continued to receive the full pay of $237 50 per mile for first class service—being a clear departure in favor of your Company from a heretofore fixed and invariable rule of this Department. You have thus been paid for *one* daily local mail $62 50 per mile more than the allowance for *two* daily mails of the same class on the Georgia Central Road, and $137 50 per mile more than the pay for a much larger mail on the Western and Atlantic Road.

A fact worth mentioning is that the price *rejected* by the South Carolina road, for mail service from Augusta to Kingsville, is precisely that charged by the Georgia road, for the same service, from Augusta to Atlanta, and by the Wilmington and Manchester road, for the same service, from Kingsville to Wilmington.

Are we not right then in concluding that the Company has taken advantage of its position, as controling one indispensible link in the chain of connection between the north & the south to exact compensation *greater* than that authorized by their contract, and greater than that paid on the same line, either immediately West or immediately East of them?

We are led to devote this much attention to this object at the present time, because it is one of almost immediate and of great public concernment. Should the Railroad company carry out their purpose of throwing up their contract on the 1st of November, the embarrasment to the business of the country may be extreme.

How the controversy is to result we know not. The road may force the P. M. G. to yield to its exaction, yet we are almost prepared to say that we hope he will not, be the consequences what they may. In conclusion we observe that such an example as that which we here witness, furnishes an explanation of the prejudice which is so extensively (though in most instances groundlesly) springing up against these gigantic corporations.

CHINESE INSURRECTION.—The Chinese rebel chief has written a letter to the residents of Hong Kong, signifying his displeasure to them. He terms them "slaves and foreign devils"; says they are but "fowls, apes, and dogs by kind," ignorant of the fine relations and not susceptible of civilization. He demands the authorities to release such of his people as are in prisons and treat Chinese gentlemen with respect. He says:

"I, the king, have spoken of war, and have talked of the movements of troops. We have many thousand guns of divine power, weighing millions of pounds. We have many myriad vessels 100 chang in length, which, without wind, can convey themselves hence to the three Kiang provinces. On a lucky day, which we shall select, we shall descend straight on the province of Canton, and in the autumn shall send you a challenge to fight. Our clustering standards will shade the nine heavens, and with numberless swords and spears we shall enclose the seas. Our divine fire shall consume your ships, our troops your dwellings; our divine weapons shall flash to the pole, and our divine youths and maidens shall be as thunder shaking the skies."

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, Oct 30.—The steamship Pacific has reached her dock, with Liverpool dates to the 18th inst.

The affairs of Messrs Oliver and Mr. McHenry, appears to be less unfavorable.

The Arabia arrived at Liverpool, at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 14th inst., and the Ottawa on the 16th.

THE WAR.—There is absolutely nothing from the seat of War. The despatches, such as they are, are altogether conflicting, but it is authentically reported that up to the 9th inst., nothing had been done.

The allies now number 90,000 men, and they occupy a strong position south of Sebastopol, and have all their siege apparatus landed.

Menschikoff continues to hold the field north of Sebastopol, with 30,000 troops, and a similar number is expected to reinforce him by the 15th inst.

The latest accounts are that on the 9th Gen. Canrobert had ordered the Russian outposts to be driven in on that day and the batteries erected.

A detachment of 10,000 French troops are to be immediately shipped from Marseilles to the Crimea.

It is confirmed that the Baltic fleet will return home without further operations.

Omar Pacha is preparing to operate upon the three points of the Pruth, the Dobrudscha and the Sea.

Russia is amassing its forces on the Austrian frontier.

It is surmised that England and France are at present organizing the re-establishment of an independent Kingdom for Poland.

Jerome Bonaparte has been re-naturalized as a Frenchman.

Lord Raglan's latest despatches say that he expected to open the fire in a few days.

Private letters add that the attacks on the outworks was fixed for the 9th inst., and that the Allies siege artillery had mostly reached the camp.

On the 4th a cannonade took place between some English steamers and the Quarantine fort at Odessa. Nothing of importance resulted.

A Vienna despatch says that a secret treaty actually exists between the Czar and Prussia.

The Sebastopol despatches are most conflicting. Some report another Russian defeat, and the capture of the southern heights, &c., but the most reliable indicate nothing of moment having occurred up to the 9th inst.

The Bay Route.

The Baltimore Sun, of Thursday, has the following paragraph relative to the new steam ship Louisiana, which is to be placed on the Bay route. We are gratified to perceive that Capt. Russell, well known to the travelling public as the urbane and highly popular commander of the North Carolina, is to command her.

"The new steamer Louisiana, belonging to the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, yesterday afternoon made what is known as the engineer's trial trip. The Louisiana is over eleven hundred tons burthen; is two hundred and seventy-five feet in length; has thirty-five feet beam, and over all sixty-two feet; with twelve feet eight inches hold. She was built by Cooper and Butler; her joiner's work was done by George Morris; painting by Walter Ball; upholstering by Walter Crook, Jr., plumbing by Edward Dorry. There are about seventy state rooms, including the President's room, bridal rooms, &c., and altogether there are sleeping accommodations for about five hundred persons. There are ten rooms specially set apart for families, where there are double bedsteads as well as berths. A ladies' sitting saloon is also among the accommodation The cabins, with the columns and caps, are models of neatness and beauty. In the painting, the prevailing color is white, relieved by ornamental work with gold leaf. The boat is not yet completed, but enough can be seen to justify the belief that those who have in charge the fitting of her out will leave nothing undone to make her a perfect floating palace.

"The machinery has been made by Charles Reeder, Jr., and the engine has every appearance of being a most perfect specimen of a marine engine. It is of five hundred horse power—a walking beam engine with Sickles' cut off, improved by Mr. Reeder. Mr. George Akers, the engineer, attended it yesterday, and, with eighteen revolutions, made about eighteen miles per hour. We may mention here that her wheels are ten feet face, with thirty-five feet diameter. The entire cost of the boat will be about $125,000.

"Her commander, the established favorite, Capt. Geo. W. Russell, was on board. Besides the officers and directors of the company, we noticed some of our oldest steamboat captains, who were delighted with her performance. Capt. Rollins, of the steam ship Isabel, Capt. Fairlamb, of the steamer Virginia, Capt. Kenny and others, were among the guests.

"The Louisiana bids fair to be one of the fastest boats out of our harbor, and will tend to keep up the reputation of the Norfolk line for the speed and efficiency of their boats."

Cape Hatteras Light.

The following remarks have been suggested to us by an experienced Captain who has been sailing out of this port for the last fifteen or eighteen years, and whose judgment in matters of this kind should have much weight with those who are empowered with the authority of constructing and fixing lights upon the coast.

He states as a fact that the present light at Cape Hatteras, though the best upon the coast of the United States, is inefficient in a great particular as the guide to mariners passing through the slue between Cape Hatteras, and the Diamond Shoal, as it is too strong when it makes its appearance, causing it to look as though it was almost immediately aboard while as it is diminished it has the appearance of being at such a distance that no true calculation can be made as to how a vessel should run to make a passage through the slue in the night time. This he says, renders it extremely difficult to mariners navigating the coast, as it compels them when coming up to the Cape either to lay to all night or hazard the risk in guessing their way across the shoals.

He suggests that if there was placed on the extreme point of the cape, a small Beacon light such as is placed on Cape Henlopen, the difficulty would be obviated, and a safe guide rendered to vessels drawing twelve feet water at all times and in all weathers passing between the Diamond and the Cape.

He says that it is frequently the case that vessels are caught in the Northern bite by stress of weather, and are compelled either to run the passage or be stranded upon the reefs, and in taking the former alternative it is nearly as hazardous, in the present condition of the light, as the latter. But if a Beacon was placed at the point above named, the danger would be entirely removed, and a vessel in this condition could make a safe passage through the slue and reach a good barbour on the Southern side of the Cape, and thereby prevent many disasters to property and life.

The above facts should be taken into consideration by those who are appointed as guardians of the interest of seamen in this particular, and an investigation of the above views made without delay.—*New-Berne News.*

HORRORS OF THE CHINESE WAR.—A friend has kindly furnished us with an extract from a private letter just received from Dr. Parker, the missionary surgeon of Canton, which will be read with interest. The letter is dated Canton, July 18, 1854, and reads as follows:

"China is at present the theatre of civil war and revolution, and within the last fortnight all their horrors have been exhibited very near to us. On the 6th of July, Fiehshon, a town 10 or 12 miles west of Canton, embracing near a million of people, fell into the power of the insurgents, and imperialists have endeavored in vain to recapture it. The struke by day and fire by night of burning villages have been visible from my terrace. On the 13th instant the first blood was shed on the north of this city, a few miles distant, if we except that spilt by the sword of the executioner, the number of decapitations daily averaging 50 or 60, and for the last ten years 50,000! To-day there has been a second battle in this vicinity—68 insurgents taken prisoners and 100 slain.

"Day before yesterday the insurgents were victorious, and 300 imperialists were killed. It is said some of the captives to-day were brought in on poles, their hands and feet being tied like pigs; others were brought in on the points of sharp bamboos; some have their ears cut off; others are ham-strung. The panic in the city, as the gates were closed during these skirmishes, and the flight of women and children, it is difficult to portray; and from hour to hour we know not what may become the condition of foreigners. But, most fortunately, at present there is a naval force—British and American—able to protect us against any *mob.* Alas for China!"—*Boston Traveller, Oct.* 21.

Governor Cobb and the African Slave Trade.

We publish, with very great pleasure, the following admirable letter from Gov. Cobb on the subject of the re-opening of the African Slave Trade. His views are in accordance with those which, months since, found expression in a brief editorial published in the Georgian. Not the least interesting and valuable portion of the letter and its historical reminiscences. From these it will be seen that, ten years before the foreign slave trade was declared piracy by the Congress of the United States—(a law, by the way, the passage of which was deprecated by one or more New England Senators, with "tears in their eyes,")—the constitution of Georgia had declared "there shall be no importation of slaves from Africa or any foreign State."

On the Cuba question we are glad to perceive that his ex-Excellency is sound to the core:

RETREAT, GA., Sept. 21, 1854.

To the Editor of the New York Evangelist:

SIR:—In your issue of the 13th ultimo, which I did not see until a few days ago, there occurs some editorial remarks, founded on an extract from the *Daily Times*, relating to the brig Grey Eagle, Capt. Donald, to which I propose a brief reply. I feel invited to this course from your saying, "We should be glad to ask our southern friends what they think of the possibility of such an event?"—the revival of the African Slave Trade

Every true friend of the Union must deeply deplore the circumstances which have resulted in the dilaceration of that fraternal regard which should have continued to characterise the American people as one brotherhood, growing out of domestic slavery. But while the absence of that feeling is a matter of regret, it is no small gratification to us of the South to know that we are blameless. It is impossible for any friend of the Union to point to a single instance by which the South originated a measure that threatened the integrity of the Union, or did injustice to any of its citizens. The South has not only done all that it could do to add to our national honor and greatness, but has studiously abstained from every thing calculated to disturb the domestic harmony. Nay more, when the South has had heaped upon it the most disgusting and provoking abuse,—when it has suffered the most wanton acts of injustice from the North, it has displayed a forbearance and a patience, which the people of the South only can display.—These are some of the sacrifices which the South has heretofore made, and is still making, for the sake of peace and the Union. I trust that this forbearance is not to be put to stronger tests, for they might produce practical secession.

The brig Grey Eagle, so far as my information goes (I get it from yours, and other newspapers,) was owned at the North, was commanded by a northern captain, and navigated by a northern crew. This brig went to Africa, and, from some barracoon on the coast, procured a cargo of six hundred slaves, it is said, and landed them on the Island of Cuba. What do you see in all this, sir, calculated to excite your fears, or to justify your surmises, that the South is about to revive the African slave trade? Southern men had no interest in this brig, or her cargo, that I know of. Pardon me when I say, it seems to me, that we of the South might ask with much more propriety, whether Northern men ever intend to relinquish this traffic?

The history of the African slave trade shows that before it was prohibited by law, the South participated in it, so far as the importation was concerned, to a very limited extent, and since its prohibition not at all, that I know of The vessels engaged in the trade, were principally, if not altogether, owned by northern men (softly—New England men. Northern men brought the slaves to the South, and sold them. How these slaves were procured—how they suffered in the middle and all other passages, &c. &c., we of the South only know what history relates. Whatever these sufferings may have been, they form the amount of northern responsibility in the case How the slaves have been treated since they have become ours, forms the amount of our responsibility—a responsibility which we are, by no means, inclined to exchange for yours, were such a thing possible, and which we are not disposed to deny or avoid.

Your inquiry is directed principally to the African slave trade, although you discuss at some length, and in the usual way, another subject—domestic slavery. You desire to know what southern sentiment may be, as to the revival of this trade—I will give that sentiment as I understand it, and I think I understand it well—*the South is now, as it has ever been, since the trade became unlawful,* UTTERLY OPPOSED TO ITS REVIVAL. No doubt, Sir, it would afford you much pleasure if the facts would permit you to say as much for the North. Excuse me, Sir, it seems surprising that you should entertain a doubt, with regard to southern sentiment on this subject. With a coast extending from Maryland to Texas, every facility abundant and at hand, what is there *now*, or has there been heretofore, to prevent the South carrying on this trade, had it been so disposed? And if disinclined to the *direct* trade with Africa, what is there *now*, or has there been heretofore, to prevent an *indirect* trade, by way of Cuba?

On this subject, with regard to my native State (Georgia) I can be very explicit; positive. You will perceive that the powers of prohibiting the African slave trade is in the Federal Constitution, but an *implied* power—powers of this kind remain dormant until they are put into exercise by legislation. Congress passed an act in 1807, prohibiting this trade after the first day of January, 1808. Ten years before this period—that is, in 1798—Georgia included in her Constitution this article: "There shall be no importation of slaves into this State, from Africa or any foreign place, after the first day of October next." For the purpose of carrying fully into effect the provisions of her Constitution and the act of Congress passed several acts. In one of these acts, passed in 1817 thirty-seven years ago, only one year after the organization of the Colonization Society, provision was made for turning over to said society any African slaves which might be introduced into the State. There occurs in the last mentioned act this remarkaclause: "His Excellency the Governor is authorized and requested, to aid in promoting the benevolent views of said society, in such manner as he may deem expedient." So stands, *this day*, the Constitution and law of Georgia. I regret that I am not prepared to make an investigation of this subject, as respects the other Southern States, but apprehend that an examination will show as efficient legislation, on the part of each of them, as is that of Georgia; for a common purpose would necessarily suggest common action.

There are but two places, on our side of the Atlantic, where this trade is carried on, to wit, Brazil and Cuba. Brazil being remote, *at present*, from the United States, I shall here say no more that relates to that government. The trade goes on with Cuba, and is likely to go on, as long as things continue in their present position. Now, Sir, I declare, and I trust you will believe me to be sincere, I see no remedy for this objectionable trade (nor for the Africanization of Cuba) but the bringing that island into the American Union. This, I trust will be at no distant day. This event will not only put an end to those ceaseless annoyances, experienced by commercial men, but the people of the island will be blessed with liberty of conscience and all the benefits of free men. May we of the South count on your co-operation in this great and good work?

I have confined myself, you perceive, to the discussion of the revival of the African slave trade, although your editorial would justify me in alluding to the subject of democratic slavery. You will not understand me, because I have not discussed the latter subject to be averse to its discussion; but really sir, it appears to me to be not only unnecessary, but a work of supererogation to discuss the propriety of an institution, which the laws, the Constitutions, both State and Federal, and the Bible, authorize and regulate.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

HOWELL COBB.

INCREASED DEGRADATION.—Two of the infamous crew of the Arctic were recently overheard in conversation as to their escape from the vessel. One of them said, among other things, they did not mean to let *them upper fellows* get the start of them with the boats; and added that he himself *pitched two or three of them out* to make room for his friends. It is greatly to be feared that we have but an imperfect idea of all the scenes enacted on board that sinking ship.

Why are not these villians indicted? If justice Baldwin laid down the law correctly in Holmes' case, there ought to be no difficulty in obtaining a conviction of the "one" above mentioned, whatever might be the result as regards others.

Savannah Georgian.

The late Richard Benyon de Beuvoir, of Englefield House, Berks, England, has left, it is said, in real and personal property, seven millions and a half pounds sterling.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Biography of Sir John Franklin.

The reported discovery of the remains of this illustrious navigator—whatever doubts may be thrown upon the credibility of the narrative—furnishes a suitable occasion for collecting the scanty details of his biography, which have thus far been communicated to the public Sir John Franklin was born in 1786, and would accordingly have been 68 years of age had he survived to the present time. His native place was Spilsby, a small town in Lincolnshire, in the vicinity of the North Sea. From his earlest years he betrayed a certain boldness of disposition and love of adventure. His father endeavored to cure him of his sea faring propensities by permitting him to try the experiment of a voyage to Lisbon in a trading vessel. But this only produced the opposite effect.—He was confirmed in his taste for the ocean, and would not be satisfied until he had procured the consent of his father to his entering the navy. He obtained a midshipman's warrant in his fourteenth year. His first service was in the frigate Polypheme, where he was distinguished for his youthful courage and energy. He was in the battle of Copenhagen in 1801, and two years after accompanied his relative, Capt. Flinders, on a voyage of discovery to the South Sea, during which he was shipwrecked on the coast of New-Holland. At a subsequent period, he was in the Bellerophon at the battle of Trapalgar. In 1814 he was a lieutenant in the Bedford which brought the allied monarchs to England. He was concerned in the attack on New Orleans, where he gained great credit by his bravery and skill. In 1818 he commanded the brig Trent in the Polar Expedition under Capt. Buchan. After the failure of the search for the North-West Passage by Capt. Ross, he received the commission in 1819, to undertake an expedition by land from Hudson's Bay to the mouth of the Copper Mine River in conjunction with Richardson and Bach to cooperate with Capt. Parry, who was to visit the region by water. On this expedition he followed the coast as far as Cope Turnagain, 68 deg. 30 min. north latitude, and after increditable hardships, having been once rescued from death by the Indians, he returned to England in 1822.—He was promoted to the rank of Post-Captain, and three years afterward he undertook a second expedition to the Polar Seas, visiting the coast between the Mackenzie River and the Copper Mine River. By the middle of August, 1827, he had reached the seventeenth degree of latitude, and the one hundred and fifteenth degree of longitude, but was compelled to return by the early setting in of extreme cold weather. In recognition of his merits on this expedition, he received the order of knighthood from George the Fourth. In 1830, he commanded a ship of the line in the Mediterranean, and afterwards was appointed Governor of Van Dieman's Land, from which post he was recalled in March, 1843. Returning to England in the spring of 1845 he was entrusted with the command of the fatal expedition in which his life has fallen a sacrifice. The two vessels, Erebus and Terror, in which the younger Ross had accomplished his expedition to the South Pole, was selected for the voyage, and two distinguished officers, Captains Crozier and Fitzjames, were appointed as his companions. The Expedition sailed on the 19th of May 1845, arrived at the Whale Fish Island on the 4th of July, and was seen for the last time in Melville Bay, on the 26th of that month. It was not until after the return of Capt. Ross in 1849, who had been sent in search of the missing navigators, that general anxiety was felt for their safety.—In 1850 an Expedition was fitted out by Lady Franklin and another by the British Government to seek the lost vessels. About the same time, our townsman, Mr. Henry Grinnell, dispatched the two ships Advance and Rescue for the same purpose. The unsuccessful result of these expeditions is well known. During the past year a large fleet was sent by the British Government, to make renewed search for Sir John Franklin. Mr. Grinnell also dispatched the Advance, under the command of Dr. Kane, on a similar errand. But all in vain. Before the announcement of the recent intelligence no further hope was cherished that the lives of the brave explorers had been preserved. Their names were some time since stricken from the Admiralty list and orders issued for the recall of the Expeditions.

Napoleon on his way to St. Helena.

The following scene, as given in the book of M. Chantard, from Santini's notes, is at once curious and amusing:

"The Northumberland was fifteen days out. We had passed Teneriffe, the heat was becoming oppressive. Cypriani, to cool himself, had asked Santini to cut his hair. While this operation was going forward in the forepart of the ship, the Emperor, followed by General Gourgand and the Count Las Cases, approached the scene of action. He expressed his surprise, exclaiming, 'Why here is the old guardian of my portfolio become a hair dresser.' He then turned to Santini, and said to him in Ajaccio *patois*: 'When you have finished with him, you will cut my hair, do you hear; and have a care how you cut it.' Santini, having finished his task upon Cypriani, went to the Emperor's cabin. It was not without painful emotion that the Corsican mountaineer placed his hand upon that Imperial head about which the mark

From the Detroit Advertiser, Oct. 18.

Doesticks on the Ohio.

STEAMBOAT BLUE WING, Oct. 1, 1854.

Which said boat is very much the shape of a Michigan country-made sausage, and is built with a hinge in the middle to go round the sharp bends in the river, and is manned by two captains, four mates, sixteen darkies, two stewards, a small boy, a big dog, an opossum, two pair of grey squirrels, one clock, and a cream-colored chambermaid; fog so thick you couldn't run a locomotive through it without a snow-plough; night so dark the clerk has two men on each side of him with pitch-pine torches, to enable him to see his spectacles, (he wears spectacles:) pilot so drunk the boys have painted his face with charcoal and cokeberries, till he looks like a rag carpet in the last stages of dilapidation; and he is fast asleep, with his legs (pardon me, but—legs) tied to the capstan, his whiskers full of coal-dust and cinders, and the black end of the poker in his mouth; boat fast aground, with her symmetrical nose six feet deep in Kentucky mud; there she complacently lies, waiting for the mail boat to come along and pull her out. Passengers elegantly disposed in various stages of don't-care-a-cent-itiveness, and the subscriber, taking advantage of the temporary sobriety of the clerk, and his consequent attendance in the after cabin to play poker with the mates, to drop you a line. The silence is of brief duration, for I am interrupted by a grand oratorio by the nigger firemen, much to my delight and edification. It runs somewhat as follows:

(Grand opening chorus.) "A-hoo—a-hoo—hooooo—a-hooo-a hoooo-oo!"

(The dashes in the following represent the passages where the superfluity of the harmony prevented the proper appreciation of the poetry.)

"Gwine down de ribber—a-hoo-a-o!

Good-bye—neber come back——debbil——beans—a-a——

Ga!" (leader of orchestra) "Dirty shirt massa got de whisky bottle in his hat, dis poor ole boy nebber git none——

A-hoo—a-hoo—a-hooooo!" (ending in an indescribable howl.)

(Pensive darkey on the coal heap.) "Miss Serefiny good-bye—farewell; nebber git no more red pantaloonses from Miss Serefiny—Oho—Ahoo—Ahooo-O!"

Extemporaneous voluntary by an original nigger with two turkey feathers in his hat, and his hair tied up with yellow strings:

"Corn cake—'lasses on it—vaphuns—" (meaning waffles) "big ones, honey on em—Y-a-a-a-a."

(Stern rebuke by leader. "Shut up your mouf, you 'leven hundred dollar nigger."

(Leader improvises as follows:) "Hard work—no matter—get to hebben bym bye—dont mind—go it boots—linen hangs out behind—" (here, having achieved a rhyme, he indulges in a frantic hornpipe.) My true lub feather in him boots yellow gal got another sweet-heart–A-hoo-A-hooooo–A-hooooo–OOOO!!!!!—Hoe cake done—nigger can't git any—ole boss in de parlow playing de pianny—You-a-a-a—Ga Ga-Ga. Captain here interferes and orders the orchestra to wood up—and so interrupts the concert.

Have got over on the Indiana side, principal difference to be noticed in the inhabitants is the hogs; on the Kentucky side they are big, fat, and as broad as they are long; on this side they are shaped like a North river steamboat, long and lean. I just saw two of 'em sharpen their noses on the pavement, and engage in mortal combat; one rushed at his neighbor, struck him between the eyes, split him from end to end; cart came along, run over the two halves, cut them into hams and shoulders in a jiffy—*requiescat in many pieces.* This is decidedly a rich country; the staple productions are big hogs, ragged niggers and the best horses in the United States. The people live principally on bread made of corn; whiskey ditto; and hog prepared in various barbarous ways. They give away whiskey and sell cold water. The darkies are mostly slaves; they nail horseshoes over their doors to keep away the witches, indulge in parti colored hats in the most superlative degree of dilapidation; go barefooted, and have large apertures "*in puppes pantalooni.*" It is a perfect treat to watch their entertaining performances. At the hotel the allowance is fourteen niggers to each guest, and as each one seems to be possessed of the peculiar idea that his province is to do nothing at all with as many flourishes as possible, the confusion that follows is far from being devoid of entertainment.

They never bring you anything you call for; if you call for chicken, you will probably get corn beef and cabbage; if you want roast beef, they will assuredly bring you apple dumplings; ask for sweet potatoes, and you'll get fried eggs; send for corn bread, and you are sure to obtain boiled pork; ring the bell for a boot-jack, and you'll get a hand-sled. And when you want to retire for the night, instead of providing you with a pair of slippers and a candle, the chances are ten to one the attendant sable angel will give you a red flannel shirt, a shot gun, a flask of whiskey, three boiled eggs, and a pair of smoothing irons. There is, however, one redeeming feature about the darkies, they won't live in the same country with Irishmen. They can live with hogs, have half a dozen shoats at the dinner table, a litter of pigs in the family bed, but they can't abide Irish. The slaves are, as may be imagined, of various colors, ranging from the hue of the beautiful yellow envelope of the Postoffice Department to that of the blackest ink that ever indites a superscription thereon. The theory of "woman's rights" is in practical operation among them; the men cook, set the table, clean up the dishes, do the washing, and spank the babies, while their blacker halves hoe corn, chop wood, go to market, and "run wid der machine."

Have great fruit in this country; apples big as pumpkins, not very large pumpkins, small-sized pumpkins, diminutive pumpkins, infantile pumpkins, just emerged from the blossomhood, and ere they have assumed that golden overcoat which maketh their maturer friends so glorious to the view. And pumpkin pies, manufactured by the sable god of the kitchen; pies enormous to behold; wherein after they are ready to be devoured you might wade up to your knees in noble compound which fileth the interior thereof, and maketh the pie savory and nectarean; in fact pies celestial, whereof writes in all ages have discoursed eloquently; and sweet potatoes, such s-w-e-e-t p-o-t-a-t-o-e-s! Jiminetty! big enough to fill a six foot grave, yellow as rhubarb, and luscious as—'lasses candy.

To return to the principal topic—the darkies—they are all built after the same model: hand like a shoulder of mutton, teeth white as milk, foot of suitable dimentsions for a railroad bridge, and mouth big enough for the depot; they have all got six toes on each foot, skull like an oak plank, yellow eyes, and a nose like a split pear; the back extends inwardly four inches and a half; they live on yams, whiskey, corn-bread, swine-beef, hog-mutton and pork; they are not sickly, principal ailments are spine in the back, the diaphragm in the region of the stomach, and cranium of the head; besides which they are apt to be troubled with retina of the eye, tibia of the leg, mumps, whiskey blossoms, seven-year itch, and the six-foot measles. Should I hear of any more distinguishing characteristics, I will let you know soon. Meanwhile I am,

Desultorily yours,
Q. K. PHILANDER DOESTICKS, P. B.

The whigs of Michigan, in state convention assembled, in an address assign reasons why they "deem it best to make no nominations." In it they say that they "are not called upon to abandon the whig flag," but "to make a brief sacrifice for our country's sake." The address goes on to enumerate the "aggressions of the slave power;" advocates a repeal of the Kansas and Nebraska bill; declares "*opposition to the admission of another slave state into the Union;*" and recommends all whigs "to abstain from distinct nominations," and "develop the free spirit of the north." Thus this Michigan state convention goes for a northern, sectional party, to war upon the south and its institutions! Thus is Michigan whigism deep buried in the bosom of abolitionism. When men and parties get to such a point as to suppose that the Union can exist if such doctrines should triumph they are above and beyond reason. The National Intelligencer lately remarked that "any effort to aggitate for a repeal of the Nebraska bill and restoration of the Missouri compromise line, in the first place, is impracticable, and therefore useless; and, if it were attainable, the danger to the peace of the Union is too great to be hazarded for any mere party purpose."

INFORMATION WANTED.—Of O. HANCOCK, a Journyman Printer, who left Warrenton, N. C., in July, 1853. He is abont five feet six inches high, medium size, has a scar on his face, and has but one eye.—He was last heard of in Wilmington. N. C. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received at this office.

Warrenton News

Slavery in California.

Happily the result of the recent elections is not altogether disastrous to the South. Even from the gloom of defeat in the North comes a ray of hope that the insolent triumph of the abolitionists may stimulate the zeal of the apathetic and rouse the resentment of the submissive, so that men of all parties and of every disposition in the South, may perceive the necessity of united and energetic action in defence of their rights.

Besides this general effect, there is a significance in the result of the California elections, which the South observes with satisfaction, and with a pressage of good fortune. In addition to the ordinary political issues, parties in California are distinguished by diverse and conflicting views of slavery. The Democratic party is split into two factions, one of which professes the fashionable free soil notions of slavery and of its evil influence on the welfare of society; while the other understands its true nature, and proposes to introduce and establish it in the State. The forces of the first are led by Broderic, and are mainly recruited by emigrants from the New England States. The other party is composed chiefly of Southern gentlemen, and whilst ordinarily distinguished by its attachment to the fortunes of Senator Gwin, is really controlled by such men as Hamilton, Peachy, Inge. The struggle between these parties has been fierce and arduous, and it was long doubtful for whom victory would pronounce. But the vulgar energy of a brutal rowdyism was unequal to the contest with talent and character, and we witness, at last, the complete triumph of the "chivalry." The candidates of the Gwin Democracy are elected by a decisive majority over both the Broderic men and the Whigs.

The unseen but active issue between these factions is, whether the Southern portion of California shall be organised into a seperate State, with a constitution recognising and establishing slavery. The recent success of the Gwin party promises a satisfactory solution of this problem. And thus may the military violence by which California was devoted to freesoil be avenged, and the South be yet restored to an equal participation in the wealth of that splendid empire. The Nebraska principle of popular sovereignty and non-intervention smooths the way for the establishment of a slave State in Southern California. For if the peopls of California choose to divide their domain, and to set up another State with Southern institutions, of course Congress will not presume to interpose any objection. The Nebraska bill forbids Congressional interference, and leaves it to the "people of a State or territory to determine their own institutions." Southern California is peculiarly propitious to negro labor, and its inhabitants are very anxious that slavery should be introduced amongst them.

Richmond Enquirer.

The Shipping Interests.

The great avenues of employment for vessels are now closed, and there is nothing left for large ships but Southern freighting. Vessels are now leaving in large numbers from New York and Boston for New Orleans, Mobile, &c., and the prospects are that freights will rule at a low rate the comming season. We predict that one-quarter, three-eighths and one-half penny will be taken in many instances. These rates will not pay, when we take into view the greatly increased cost of sailing ships, and the enormous expenses at New Orleans. The Guano business is about over, and the California and Australia trade very dull. Since the 1st of January, only one-third as many vessels as last year have sailed for those places from New York and Boston. Even this year probably, one-half or one-third of the number gone would have been sufficient to carry all the goods needed. Forty-four have sailed from this port, when there should not have been more than ten or twelve, the whole season, to have had the shippers of goods realized any profit. California now does not require any thing from us exdept dry goods, domestic manufactures, groceries, hardware, &c., and a very few ships will carry a whole year's supply of these articles.

The large fleet of ships building in Maine the past summer are now daily being launched, and in some cases—where the builders are not able to hold them—will have to be sold at whatever they will bring. From present appearences the depreciation will be very great, and, it is to be feared will produce a decided reaction in the business of our sister State.—But the evil will cure itself; if there are not ships for business, people will stop building another year, and this will give a chance for vessels to become scarce, and to be in demand again.—*Boston Trav.*

Know-Nothing Council in Richmond.

It is not generally known, we suspect, that a State Council of the Know-Nothing Order, is to be held in this city to-day. In spite of the severe secrecy of their movements, this fact has transpired; and with it comes the additional intelligence that one Reverend Mr. Evans is present as representative of the "Grand National Council of Thirteen," of which Barker of New York is President. This emissary brings along a rebundant supply of the venom of intolerance, wherewith to inoculate the brethern in this region, and to corrupt the native generosity of the Virginia character. He imports also a copious supply of *passwords* and other cabalistic signs, and is in every way equipped for the work of drill-sergeant and hierophant. Is it not a shame that such creatures should come here, and, under cover of darkness, deposit the poison of intolerance and proscription on the soil which Jefferson has consecrated to civil liberty and to freedom of conscience? The movements of the Order are directed and controlled by a cabal in New York, and thus should Know-Nothingism triumph in this State, the Government of Virginia will be the creature of the "Council of Thirteen." Esteeming themthemselves competent to the management of their own affairs, Virginians have been proverbially jealous of foreign influence; nor will they now submit to the usurpation of this conclave of New York Know-Nothings. The sentiment of State-sovereignty and the pride of personal independence are equally outraged by the attempt thus to subjugate us.

Richmond Enquirer, 30th ult.

The Algemeine "Zeitung," one of the best instructed papers on Russian affairs, gives the following *ordre de battaille* as to the Russian forces in the Crimea:

The usual garrison of Sebastopol amounts to	26,000 men.
To which have been added, since May, with 160 guns	63,659 "
Besides, there are now in the Crimea, of irregular troops, about	15,000 "
This gives an aggregate of	104,695 "

which the allied army has either to separate or recognise as masters. *Nous verrons!*

ANOTHER STEAMER MISSING.—The splendid new steamer Her Majesty, built on the Clyde, to run on Lake Ontario, sailed from Scotland seven or eight weeks since for Quebec, and has not yet been heard from. She had a sailing crew, of course, but it is supposed no passengers or cargo.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

In pursuance of a Resolution passed by the General Assembly, at the Session of 1848–'49, I do, by this my Proclamation, set apart the last Thursday in November next, being the 30th day of the month, to be observed *as a day of solemn and public Thanksgiving.*

On that day, I recommend that all secular employments be suspended; that Ministers of the Gospel of the respective denominations assemble their congregations for public worship; that the People of the State unite in giving thanks to Almighty God for past blessings, and supplicate a continuance of His goodness and mercy, especially for the advancement of virtue and religion, and for the perpetuity of civil and religious liberty.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of L. S. North Carolina, at the Executive Office, in Raleigh, on the 30th day of October, A. D., 1854.

By the Governor: DAVID S. REID.
SAM'L. F. ADAMS, Jr., Private Sec'y.

BRIGADE ORDER.

SHALLOTTE, BRUNSWICK Co., N. C.,
HEAD QUARTERS, 3d Brigade, N. C. M.,
October 1st, 1854.

THE several Regiments composing the 3d Brigade of North Carolina Militia, are hereby ordered to appear on parade, for Review, at the following times and places, viz: The 39th Regiment at Smithville, on Thursday, the 2d day of November; the 30th Regiment at Wilmington, on Saturday, 4th of November; the 24th Regiment at Onslow Court House, on Tuesday, 7th of November; the 31st Regiment at Kenansville, on Friday, the 10th Nov. Line to be formed precisely at 11 o'clock, A. M.

It will be required of Commanders of Regiments to make full and complete returns of their regiments on the day of review.

Commanders of the different Regiments will drill their officers the day previous to being reviewed.

HENRY H. WATTERS, Brig. Gen'l.,
3d Brigade, N. C. Militia.

By Order. R. H. COWAN, Aid.
Oct. 7 28-td

250 PRS. FINE FANCY PANTS, beautifully cut and made, at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.

CORN.—600 Bushels, sound, heavy Corn, in store, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

Incidents of the Battle of Alma.—Horrible Scenes.

The following is a letter from a medical officer, describing the scenes which followed the battle of Alma:

For the past two days I have been literally in a sea of blood, as I have been employed attending on the wounded Russians on the battle field of Alma. No description I could give would realize the horrors of war—the dead, the dying, horses, guns, carriages, *pele mele*—headless trunks, bodies minus arms or legs, mutilation of every sort and kind—that my blood almost freezes at the recollection. Every available hut was improvised into an operating theatre, and under every disadvantage we performed the most formidable surgical operations. You may judge how expeditiously we had to get through things when I mention that I extracted 23 balls in less than three hours. Dressings were out of the question.

Our surgical bivouacs were readily known by the number of legs and arms strewn around the scene of our labors. Indeed, I cannot liken the field of battle for the two days after the fight to any better than an *abattoir.* My assistant for compressing arteries was the first passer-by, and when his nerve failed him I had to wait until some one else came up. I will not say much for the result of my amputations, as directly one was concluded I laid him on a bed of hay or straw, and left him to the *vis medicatrix naturæ.* In the redoubts the Russian dead lay literally heaped on each other. Nearly all the balls I extracted were Minie ones.

Report says there were 47,000 Russians on the field. They held the most formidable position any army could occupy; but the bull-dog courage of our troops overcame everything, and in five hours they were masters of every commanding position, and the Russian hosts were in full retreat. No one, I believe, knows the Russian loss. I counted myself more than 400 Russians dead in less than three acres, and the wounded were beyond my calculation. Their supplications as I passed through them, were heart-rending—when I had attended one there were twenty unintelligible supplications from those around me to give them my surgical aid. Our soldiers behaved in the most humane manner towards the wounded. I wish I could say as much for the Turks. The latter attacked the retreating Russian army, and those who were not killed by their fire they bayoneted, and cried "Sinope" to them. Our army remained at Alma for two days after the action to attend to the wounded, and when they left there were many of the enemy still unoperated upon. We have sent down there to-day a line of battle ship, to look after the rest, but I fear death will have played sad havoc among them. The Russians never look after their wounded, and on our march here (only five miles) we fell in with 500 wounded Russian soldiers.

APOPLECTIC SYMPTOMS.—Thousands of persons have derived incalculable benefit and rilief, and the symptoms entirely cured by using Holloway's Pills. This fine Medicine so cleanses the blood, and strengthens the system, that the whole of the gross humours wherein are gently carried off; the blood becomes thoroughly changed, and assumes a healthy action. They are also infallible in all diseases of the liver, stomach, and bowels, and for bilious complaints, their effect is equally certain.

Sold at the Establishments of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York; and 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; and by A. O. BRADLEY, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

The only Infallible Medicine Known—Elixir Vitæ.

PREPARED BY B. BURROW. The virtues of this medicine are too well-known for the above announcement to be regarded as a mere assertion performing cures too wonderful to leave a doubt in its efficacy, and conferring benefits upon the afflicted, that can never be forgotten. It is designed to cure, and always cures any disease of a chronic, secondary or hereditary nature, in one or two weeks, and the most formidable (an eating cancer or confirmed consumption excepted) in three or four weeks. Its virtues have been endorsed by the *Masonic and Odd Fellow's Lodges;* by numerous eminent individuals; by 5,000 citizens of the city of Norfolk and town of Portsmouth, Va.; by Ministers, Druggists, Lawyers, Editors, and Chemists. Rev. THOMAS HUME, of Portsmouth, Va., an eminent divine of the Baptist persuasion, has kindly permitted the use of his name, having been cured of a disease of the Throat and Lungs. ☞ It purifies the Blood, Bowels and Secretions.

Objections Answered.

It is well-known that the ELIXIR VITÆ is an infallible medicine, always restoring to health all who use it from one to four weeks, according to the nature and extent of their disease; but some say it is the dearest medicine in the world. Indeed, then health to you is not a priceless blessing. Many persons after spending all their living upon Physicians, and for months and years drugged their systems with abominable Patent Medicines, have been restored to perfect health by its use in from one to four weeks. As to the prescribed doses, if they be too large for a delicate stomach, reduce them to any size, it will only take a proportionably longer time to cure. It is not made to amuse the afflicted and please the palate, nor does it possess any stimulating properties, it strikes at the foundation of disease and releases the vital organs from its grasp.

☞ The genuine is for sale in Wilmington, by A. O. Bradley, and by all deallers in Medicines.

Oct 24th, 1854 O24-d&w-2w

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP & LAMP FEEDER.

A NEW ARTICLE, warranted to prevent all Accidents from the use of *Burning Fluid, Camphene, and other Explosive Compounds,* used for the production of Light.—This Invention is applied to all common Lamps and Lamp Feeders, also, to Solar, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, &c.

ALSO, Burning Fluid, Camphene, and Rosin Oil. For sale by C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists, Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

Having purchased the right for the State of N. C., from the Patentee, we are prepared to fill all Orders at short notice, for every description and variety of Lamps, &c.

All persons are cautioned against infringing upon the above patent, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

C. DuPRE,
D. DuPRE, Jr.
A. C. DICKINSON.

June 20th, 1854 245-tf

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED—A Teacher for School District No. 34, New Hanover Co., (Long Creek.) Apply to JAMES McINTIRE, Ch'm'n of Committee.

Oct. 31 9-tf

J. HATHAWAY. J. L. HATHAWAY. WM. R. UTLEY.

J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Nov 1, 1854. 49-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

MR. WM. R. UTLEY having been admitted as a member of our firm, the general Commission business from this date, will be continued under the name and style of J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

Nov. 1st, 1854. J. HATHAWAY & SON. 49-tf

NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of citizens of the adjoining portions of New Hanover, Bladen, Columbus and Brunswick counties, at Black Rock Academy, on the 2d Saturday in Nov., for the purpose of designating boundaries for a new County to be formed from portions of the above named Counties and other purposes. The citizens generally are invited to attend. MANY CITIZENS.

Nov 1, 1854. 9-2t

LOOK AT THIS.

I HAVE lately talked of changing my operations, (and some of my friends say "I'm talking for talk sake,") for the reason that I hav'nt sufficient physical strength to manage my out-door business. I have two places adjoining each other, with a good two story building, (each having room for a common family,) and good out-buildings, such as framed smoke-house, store-house, kitchen, &c. &c., and say 2,000 acres of land, (immediately on Goshen,) in a high state of cultivation. Goshen, itself, is of sufficient importance to induce operators; for it abounds in oak, ash and cypress, to that extent as to make it an important object. It can supply Wilmington for many years.

My possessions can be conveniently divided so as to suit two families; each working 15 to 20 hands.

Both places are convenient and near to Hannah Moore Academy, and a good Country Church, and where good society is properly appreciated. I will sell those situations at a fair price, and will give any reasonable credit. I will also sell two teams of Mules, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and an abundance of Provisions (say Corn, Fodder, Peas, and Pork) for the next year's consumption on the farm.

Terms easy. Come and see me, six miles North-east of Kenansville. Come soon! I may rent or lease.

JERE. PEARSALL.

Nov. 3d, 1854 9-3t

CLEAR THE TRACK.

I HAVE just returned from New York with a large and extensive assortment of goods of almost every description admirably adapted to town or country trade, all of which will be sold very low either at *Wholesale* or *Retail.* Country Merchants wishing to purchase small stocks, or persons wanting goods by the piece, would find it to their advantage to give me a call before making their purchases elsewhere, as I am determined to sell, if I can get a chance; my stock consists of Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Hollow Ware, Crockery, Glass and Stone Ware, Saddlery, Nails, Groceries and Provisions of all kinds. Come and see for yourselves.

A. B. McCALEB.

Nov. 3d, 1854 9-tf

CHEESE.—70 boxes, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.
Oct. 27.

SYRUP.—10 bbls. Sugar House Syrup, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.
Oct. 27.

SPTS. TURP. CASKS.—300 New Casks, average gage 45½ gallons, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

BLANK BOOKS.—Those handsome Ledgers, Journals Records, Day-Books, &c., made to order, so long expected, have just arrived per Schr. Matilda E. Wells. We have now the largest, best and cheapest assortment of Blank Books ever in Wilmington. The attention of our merchants is respectfully invited. S. W. WHITAKER.

MARRIED,

In Duplin county, on the 26th inst., by James G. Branch, Esq., Mr. NERGEL WALKER to Miss DARCUS CHERRY, daughter of George W. Cherry, Esq.

Spirit of the Age copy.

In Smithville, on the 30th ult., by S. W. Galloway, Esq., ENOCH DANIEL, of Columbus county, to Miss MARIAH MORSE, of Smithville.

DIED,

At Long Ceek, Oct. 30th, of Typhoid Fever, Mr. MAURICE A. MOORE, aged 35 years.

In Duplin county, on Sunday evening, the 8th ult., at his own residence, Mr. THOMAS H. KORNEGAY, after a long and painfull illness.

In Duplin county, on the 24th Oct., 1854, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH SMITH, consort of Mr. Zacheus Smith, Sen., aged 76 years, 5 months and 14 days.

Deceased was a consistent member of the Free Will Baptist Church for 20 years. She was a kind hearted, benevolent lady. She has left a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn her death. Z. S.

On the 12th inst., in the 23d year of her age, at her father's residence, in Onslow county, ANN ELIZA, con ort of Dr. William W. Davis, and daughter of John A. and Serena Averitt.

In recording the decease of this lovely and gifted young lady—lovely in the ineffable beauty of goodness, and gifted with a spirit whose pure influence was felt and acknowledged by all who knew her—another instance is given to attest the truth of the adage that "Death loves a shining mark." In the morning of life—bright with happy prospects, and warm with the endearing ties that cluster around the names of father, mother, sister, brother, husband, child and friend—consumption marked her for its prey, and, despite the most assiduous attention, at home and abroad, claimed her as its victim. Like some fair, sweet flower, lately blooming beneath a genial sun, that languishes and dies upon the soil that gave it birth, and which, even in its decay, makes fragrant the air around it, in the midst of the scenes of her happy childhood, and watched over by those who had sustained and cherished it, her spirit was exhaled to Heaven.—A Christian, no less in practice than in profession, her life—an example of the patient charity she taught—like light shed upon light, beamed at its closing, with more and more of the divine radiance it was approaching. A serene glory hovered around its withdrawal, like that which illumines the setting of a star. Now, beyond the dim horizon of life, the eye of faith may behold it yet glooming with a beauty whose lustre, however it may be obscured, can never be extinguished.

Let the mystery of death be half divested of its gloom, in the reflection that it is of the young, the loved, the good, the gifted and the beautiful, that its choicest selections are made: over the grave of these let human sorrow be as chastened as the hope that gilds it. Though

"Deep for the dead the grief must be
Who ne'er gave cause to mourn before,"

May it not be subdued by the thought that pure nature's belong not to the world longer than to render it better? But few live who have not shared the fruits of some heavenly emission, fulfilled in the history of a holy life and death, teaching mortality how "sweet are the uses of adversity."

[COM.]

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.—November, 1854.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 30—Brig Princeton, Allen, from Brooklin, Me., to J. & D. McRae & Co. Capt. A. reports that, on 27th inst., off Fryin Pan Shoals, spoke schr. Brontes, (of Plymouth,) Capt. Cornish, 34 days from Kingston, Ja., bound to New York.

Schr. Marinah N., Bizzard, from Philadelphia, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with coal.

Schr. Senora Isabel, Pate, from Little River, S. C., to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Oct. 31.—Brig Delmont Locke, Park, from Boston, to Kidder & Martin.

Barque Regatta, Taylor, from New York, to J. H. Flanner.

Nov. 1—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Nov. 1.—Schr. Wm. L. Springs, Willets, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

CLEARED.

Oct. 30.—Brig Amos Lawrence, Tapley, left for Smithville; to finish loading.

31.—Schr. Elizabeth, Trout, for Charleston, by Rankin & Martin; with rough rice, &c.

Schr Cataract, Francis, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. C. C. Stratton, Langstaff, for Philadelphia, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores.

Br. Brig Clarence, Conyiers, for Turk's Island, by T. C. Worth; with lumber, &c.

Schr. T. A. Ward, Hoff, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with 1,986 bbls. rosin, 29,000 feet timber.

Steamer Rowan, Barber, for Cypress, by Marsh & Elliott.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Oct. 31.—Schr. Charles Mills, Smith, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores, &c.

Nov. 1.—Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Wyatt, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores, pea nuts, &c.

Brig Amos Lawrence, Tapley, for Boston, by Rankin & Martin; with naval stores, &c.

Brig Albert Adams, Harding, for Boston, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with naval stores, &c.

2—Schr. James Otis, Simmons, for Boston, by Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having this day taken out Special Letters of Administration on the estate of Maurice A Moore, deceased, will sell, on the 17th inst., all the perishable property belonging to said estate, consisting of Hogs and Cattle, one Horse, crop of Turpentine, Shingles, Grain and Provisions, upon a credit of six months. Notes with approved security required.

Also, several LIKELY NEGROES will be hired until the first of January, 1855.

T. H. WILLIAMS, Special Adm'r.

Nov. 2d, 1854 50-tf

TO MY SUBSCRIBERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

THE prevalence of the Yellow Fever in our Southern Cities has caused great derangement in the Post Offices:—Many that were employed therein having fled from the pestilence. This, of course, has occasioned much confusion in the mails; and this is why my paper has not been regularly received by my Subscribers in North Carolina, to whom it has been faithfully mailed. JOHN C. BURRISS.

Notasulga, Ala., Oct. 21st, 1854.

3,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

BY virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1854, for Columbus County, the undersigned will, on Thursday, the 23d day of November next, offer for sale, all and singular the tracts or parcels of land in Columbus County, belonging to the estate of A. F. Toon, deceased, on a credit of six months.

The said several tracts or parcels of land, lie from 2 to 5 miles from the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, and are well covered with pine forest, with a valuable Bay for growing corn.

Purchasers will be required to give bond with good security.

The place of sale will be at the House on the Bay-tract of said premises. M. R. MORRISON, C. M. E.

Nov. 3d, 1854 9-3t

Whitehurst's Gift Enterprise,

TO CLOSE JANUARY, 1855.

You had better get your Certificates soon, or you will lose the chance.

$50,000 WORTH OF REAL AND PERSONAL Estate for the People.—Magnificent Enterprise,—Liberal, Equitable and Certain.—WHITEHURST'S DAGUERREOTYPE ENTERPRISE.

J. H. WHITEHURST has deeded to Trustees in trust for the benefit of the shareholders in the above enterprise $50,000 worth of real and personal estate, to be disposed of among the holders of certificates at the earliest possible date, after the sale of all shares. The certificates are $3 each, which entitles the holder to an equitable share in the within named magnificent collection of real and personal property; also, to one of Whitehurst's $3 World's Fair Premium Daguerreotypes of self or friend at any time when the certificate is presented at either of his Galleries.

GALLERIES:

Baltimore, 205 Market street; Washington, D. C., Penn. avenue; Richmond, Va., 77 Main street; Wilmington, N. C., Front street. Norfolk, Va., Main street; Lynchburg, Va., Main street; Petersburg, Va., Sycamore street.

Also, arrangements have been made with the following celebrated Galleries to redeem the certificates, viz:

A. C. Partride, No. 38 Munroe street, Wheeling, Va.

J. Gurney's Gallery, No. 349 Broadway, New York City.

D. C. Collins & Co's Galleries:—166 Chesnut street, and 100 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, Penn; Springfield, Mass., Main street; Westfield, Mass., Collins' Buildings.

The fact that this property is deeded to trustees in trust, residents of the District of Columbia, for the benefit of the shareholders, and every shareholder receiving a Daguerreotype worth $3, and of the very finest quality and elegantly cased; the high character and positions of those trustees, and the great and extended reputation and business of Mr. Whitehurst, he deems sufficient guarantees that every promise of this advertisement will be promptly and faithfully performed, as the labor will be distributed among so many galleries, which are capable of producing from 1,000 to 1,500 pictures per diem. Not more than fifty thousand will be sold.

Certificates can be obtained at the gallery in this city, on Front street, or at either of the Book Stores, on application, in person or by letter, prepaid, enclosing $3.

Oct. 17th, 1854 36-tf

HARRISON'S SOAP.

MANUFACTURED IN WILMINGTON, N. C. This Soap is warranted to be a good article, free from offensive smell or any admixture that will injure the finest fabric. It will be sold *lower* than any imported Soap of the same quality; and the manufacturers trust our dealers and consumers will encourage them by its purchase and use

FREEMAN & HOUSTON are sole agents for the sale of this Soap, in Wilmington, and at prices fixed by the manufacturers.

Aug 30th, 1854 305-tf

NEW BOOKS:

Ned Musgrave, or the most unfortunate man in the world—a Comic Novel, by Theodore Hook; Feline de Chambure, or the Female Friend, by Alexandre Dumas—his latest and best; Wearyfoot Common—a home tale; Archibald Werner, or the Brother's Revenge, by

Oct 27 J. T. MUNDS.

CHECKS, CHECKS, CHECKS.—Received per Express 1,000 quires of Blank Checks, on Commercial, State and Cape Fear Banks. Our assortment of Checks is now complete. They are all made to order, and cannot be surpassed in beauty, quality or price. Call and see for yourselves, at

Nov. 2 J. T. MUNDS' Bookstore.

BLANK BOOKS! BLANK BOOKS!! Just received, a large addition to our stock of Blank Books. We now have all sizes, from a 20 quire Ledger to the smallest sized Pass Book—all made to my order, especially for this market. We solicit a call from any of our friends in need of the article, as we are confident we can please. J. T. MUNDS.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.25	@	26	NAVAL STORES,			
BEEF CATTLE,				Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 00	*Virgin dip.	0 00	@	2 80
BRICKS, ℔ M.	7 00	@12	00	Yellow dip.	0 00	@	3 50
CANDLES, ℔ lb.				Hard.	0 00	@	1 80
Tallow	.17	@	18	Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	3 10
Adamantine	.25	@	30	Pitch.	0 00	@	2 00
Sperm	.33	@	50	Rosin, No. 1, 2	00	@	2 25
COFFEE, ℔ lb.				do. No. 2, 1	50	@	1 65
Java	.15	@	16	do. No. 3, 0	00	@	1 50
Laguayra	.13	@	14	Sp'ts Turp.,			
Cuba	.00	@	00	℔ gallon	.00	@	46
Rio	.10½	@	12½	Varnish, ℔ gal,	20	@	30
St. Domingo	.12	@	13	OILS, ℔ gallon.			
COTTON, ℔ lb.	7½	@	8½	Sperm	1 25	@	2 00
CORN MEAL,				Linseed, raw	00	@	1 00
℔ bush	95	@	0 00	do. boiled	00	@	1 10
DOMESTICS,				Whale	0 00	@	0 00
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8	Rosin	20	@	75
Yarn, ℔ lb	.00	@	17	POTATOES,			
EGGS, ℔ doz	.00	@	25	Sweet, ℔ bush.	60	@	80
EMPTY BARRELS, each,				Irish, do	0 00	@	0 00
Spts. Turp.	2 15	@	2 35	do. ℔ bbl.	2 50	@	3 50
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	50	@	55	PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.			
FISH, ℔ bbl.,				N. C. Bacon,			
Mullets	5 85	@	7 00	Hams	14	@	15
Mackerel, No. 1		@	00 00	Middlings	0	@	10½
do. No. 2		@	0 00	Shoulders	.00	@	10½
do. No. 3		@	5 00	Hog round	.00	@	11½
do. No. 4	4 50	@	5 00	Western Bacon,			
Shad, Ocean,	00 00	@	00 00	Middlings	9	@	9½
Herrings, East	0 00	@	0 00	Shoulders	8	@	8½
do. N.C. roe,	0 00	@	5 00	N. C. Lard	14	@	15
do. do. cut,		@	0 00	West'n do	.00	@	00
Dry Cod.				Butter	.23	@	28
℔ cwt.	.0

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, OCT. 30, 1854.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

☞ This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge at Holloway's Pilland Ointment Establishment, 244, Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

From the Raleigh Standard.

We copy the following from the Wimington Herald of the 14th instant:

"DIRECTORS IN THE W. & R. R. ROAD. Talk on change is to the effect, that Messrs. L. H. B. Whitaker, Wm. K. Lane, and Wm. A. Wright, Esqs., have been appointed Directors on behalf of the State in the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company.—The two former gentlemen, with Wm. C. Bettencourt, Esq., held the position last year under a similar appointment. Mr. Wright is at present a Director on behalf of the individual Stockholders. Why Mr. Bettencourt, an orthodox Loco, one of the High Priests, should be removed by the Internal Improvement Board, of the same kith; and Mr. Wright, a Republican Whig, be placed in his stead, is the topic of conversation now at the street corners. Our Loco friends do not understand it—it is so utterly at variance with their precepts and practices, that they are lost in astonishment. One thinks that this remarkable act of magnanimity has some reference to the Senatorial election; in which Gov. Reid is presumed to take an interest. Another, that Mr. Wright was appointed with the expectation that he would not accept, inasmuch as his election by the stockholders was certain, and it was thought that some credit would attach to the Internal Improvement Board for this exercise of political generosity; while others maintain (and with some show of reason) that our Governor has joined the "Know Nothings," inasmuch as he has decapitated a former foreigner, and placed a true, American citizen in his stead."

And the following is from the Wilmington Journal of the 16th:

"Our cotemporary of the Herald, properly designated by the Releigh Metropolitan as the "Know Nothing organ in Wilmington," lets out a letter of its spite upon one of the oldest citizens of the place—Wm. C. Bettencourt, Esq.,—whom it denominates, in its issue of Saturday last, with a rare felicity of expression, "a former foreigner." This is in connection with the appointment of State Directors in the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad, in which Mr. Bettencourt is left out and Mr. Wright substituted. If the Governor expected his liberality to be appreciated or his motives favorably judged by the Herald and kindred organs, he made a very decided mistake. As for the Senatorship, if Geovernor Reid is an aspirant, we cannot think that he could have anything to gain by courting the opposing party, while it may be that he has something to lose."

The appointment of Directors referred to was made by the Board of Internal Improvements, and not by the Governor, though he is President and member of the Board. While Gov. Reid regards Mr. Wright as a worthy gentleman and his appointment a good one, and though he acquiesced cheerfully in it, yet we have reason to know that the appointment was made on the motion of another member of the Board, and was *not* the result of any hostility on his part, or on the part of any member, to Mr. Bettencourt; nor did it, we feel confident, occur either to him or to the Board that the course pursued would be construed as unkind or disrespectful towards Mr. B. It is true, two Directors might have been selected from Wilmington, and in that event both Mr. Bettencourt and Mr. Wright could have been appointed; but this was not deemed entirely just to other localities interested in the Road. As it was—as, under the charter of the Company, the Stockholders and not the Directors elect the President, and as party can have but little to do with the operations of the Company, it was considered that the appointment of one Whig on the Directory would not be objectionable.

We are not surprised at the Herald's article—that was to have been expected; but the Journal, a Democratic paper, has thought proper to insinuate that Gov. Reid is an aspirant for the Senate, and that he was influenced by the idea of political loss and gain in his course in this matter. In other words, his motives have been impeached. Now, it is well known that our position in regard to the Senatorship is one of strict neutrality. We have published nothing on the subject, and taken no part whatever in the discussions relative thereto which have been going on. We do not intend to depart now from this position; and we should have been silent if the Journal had contented itself with a mere declation of its opposition to Gov. Reid's election as Senator.—But that paper has coupled the Senatorship with a reflection upon his course as a public functionary, and has imputed to him motives in the discharge of his official duties, which we know to be as unfounded as they are unworthy; and we are not to be deterred, by any real or supposed connection in the public mind between Gov. Reid and the high place referred to, from defending him, as we would defend any other Democrat, similarly situated, from what we conceive to be unjust and ungenerous imputations. Gov. Reid is neither a "Know-Nothing," nor is he capable of "courting" any party or organization in the hope of political preferment. What proof has the Journal that he is an aspirant for the Senate? We know him well enough to say, that he has performed his duties as Governor with an eye single to his country's good, and without reference to place or reward hereafter; and that, so far from "courting the opposing party," he is the advocate now, as he has always been heretofore, of organization and concentration of strength in his own party, and could not be induced to accept the Senatorship even unless tendered him freely and voluntarily by his political friends.

We do not deem it advisable or necessary now to pursue further his strain of remark; but we may remind the Journal that Gov. Reid's administration has never received entire justice at its hands. That paper may have a right, even as a Democratic journal, to maintain silence when a Democratic Governor is unjustly assailed by the Whig press, or it may refuse, if it chooses to do so now and then, to give such a statement of facts as may be necessary to the vindication of the functionary referred to; but when it becomes itself an assailant, though by indirection, and indulges in insinuations not sustained by facts, nor by any just or fair construction of the conduct of such functionary, it must not expect to avoid such reply and comments as the occasion and the cause of truth may seem to require.

We were really surprised to find the above in the columns of the Raleigh Standard of Saturday last.—There are some trashy affairs hanging on to the skirts of all parties, in which we naturally look for personality and ill-nature, and from these we are surprised at nothing. *They* may abuse us to the day of judgment if they choose. They may be thrown broadcast for anything we care. Their undisguised malignity is their best antidote. They rave and rant altogether too frantically to be other than ridiculous and contemptible. Only give such affairs enough rope, and they will be sure to hang themselves. Let them do it—it is their "manifest destiny." But from a respectable paper, like the Standard, we had looked for better things than that it should gratuitously, and without cause or provocation, have sought a difficulty with us. We will not charge that it has selected the present as a favorable time for attacking us, because of having found one or two sickly affairs inclined to join in the onslaught; for the Editors of the Standard cannot but know and appreciate the character and calibre of these coadjutors too well to attach any importance to them whatsoever. Neither will we suppose that the result of a recent election in this county has suggested to the Standard the idea of assuming the tone which characterizes its article, for it is not to be supposed that the last election for a representative in Congress from the Wake District can have been so soon forgotten by that paper. That election must have shown the Standard that such untoward events will occur in the history of parties, and that newspapers are not responsible for them.

But, whatever may have been the motives of the Standard, its course admits not of a doubt. It is, to use a common phrase, "down upon us," and warns us that we must not expect "to avoid such reply and comments as the occasion and the cause of truth may require." All of which is respectfully submitted. We think the Standard ought to know that we avoid nothing in fairness, and are always willing to take our share of what is going, and that the only things we avoid are replying to attacks which, on the face of them, are unworthy of even notice, or of getting into squabbles with papers of our own party where these can be avoided; as, for instance, if the Standard had only looked coolly at our language, it would not have written the article we have quoted from it. It would have seen that, so far from impeaching Governor Reid's motives, we have defended them against the insinuations of the Wilmington Herald, by showing that he could not have been actuated by those imputed to him If a candidate for the Senatorship, which is hinted at by the Herald, he could have had nothing to gain by courting the opposing party—again hinted at by the Herald. The inference is unavoidable, that the appointment was dictated by other considerations than those of selfish interest connected with any aspirations to the Senatorship or otherwise. It is evident, then, that we have made no charge on Gov. Reid, nor even expressed any opinion as to whether he is or is not a candidate for the Senate. Our only allusion to the matter being incidental in reply to the implied charge of the Herald.

A gratuitous defence is equivalent to an accusation. The Standard, in defending Governor Reid from a charge not made by us—that of seeking the Senatorship—assumes the responsibility of that charge itself, as it is the first to give it publicity. Even suppose that Gov. Reid does look to the Senatorship—he has a perfect right to do so. It is an honorable ambition—and he has rendered good and efficient service to the Democratic party. We have made no declaration of our opposition to Gov. Reid, as the Standard seems to say, nor have we expressed any choice.—Like almost everybody else, we have our personal preferences, but these, of course, are subordinate to the decision of the Democratic party. We *do* object to its being regarded as a foregone conclusion that this or that man has a prescriptive right to the Senatorship. We know of no such rights. The decision of a Democratic caucus is the only thing of binding authority, in a party sense, in this matter, yet the tone of the Standard would seem to intimate its opinion that some such right does exist, and that we are bound to recognise it. We hope this is only in seeming, for, if seriously entertained, it would be totally unworthy of the usual good sense of that paper.

We have been more than mild in this article, because, as we have said before, we do wish to avoid squabbles with Democratic papers. We are, therefore, willing to suppose that the Standard has misunderstood us, or, indeed, to suppose anything, rather than that it has been actuated by improper motives in its singular article, which we have copied, in full, so that there may be no injustice to complain of.

HON. HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, in a letter to the Editor of the New York Evangelist, discusses the questions of a revival of the African Slave Trade and of the acquisition of Cuba. In regard to the first, he expresses his conviction that the South is now, as it ever has been, since the trade became unlawful, utterly opposed to its revival. For Georgia, he feels authorized in speaking with the most perfect confidence. He is clearly and unequivocally in favor of the acquisition of Cuba. The letter is so interesting that we shall take occasion to publish it in our next.

A NEW PROJECT.—The Concord Gazette is agitating for a Railroad from Concord to Cheraw, via Wadesborough and the Carolina Female College.—The idea is that the distance from Concord to Cheraw would be 72 miles—from Cheraw to Charleston 140—distance from Concord to Charleston, via Cheraw, 212 miles. This is apparently a counter-project to our projected road from Charlotte to this place. It is hardly likely to succeed.

NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.—Mr. Finney, a Dentist, late of Alexandria, Egypt, is reported to have found a plugged tooth in a mummy, and several teeth in other mummies which bore marks of filling.

Charles F. Fisher, Esq., has been elected Senator from the District made up of Rowan and Davie. Mr. Fisher, who is a Democrat, has been elected to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of A. Lillington, Esq., Whig.

No better choice could have been made. The Senator elect is son of the late Hon. Charles Fisher, than whom the State never produced a man of a more vigorous and masculine understanding, or of more practical usefulness. Mr. Fisher inherits much of his father's strength of mind, combined with exceedingly amiable and popular manners, and full and accurate knowledge of the resources and wants of the State.

The majority for C. Fisher, Democrat, in the recent special election, for Senator, in Rowan and Davie, was 158.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.—Last night, about 7½ o'clock, the town guard, who had been on the watch before their usual time of going on duty, captured a negro, who gave his name as Alfred Thompson, trying the side door of the store of Messrs. Wm. M. Sherwood & Co., which has been entered twice this week. The negro, on being arrested, endeavored to make some explanation of the matter, but subsequently confessed the whole affair. There was found at the place where he stays part of the stolen goods, some of which were easily identified.—According to his account there is another negro, and a white man—a Hungarian—concerned in the affair.

Daily Journal, Oct. 28.

Higher than the People.

The *Journal* of yesterday conceives itself a peg or two above the People of this county, inasmuch as it condemns their action in regard to the election of Mr. McMILLAN. He objects, only, he says, because he was not electioneered for openly, but secretly, &c. What business is it to you, sir, how he was brought out, so the people approve it? Are not the people sovereign? Oh, no, of course not, only when they *obey* the organ of the *Junta*.—*Wil. Commercial, 28th Oct.*

Is the Commercial one of those people who know no other test of principle than success? Would it have people to change with every breath of opinion? Does this afford the key to the strangely variant course pursued by the editor of that paper? Suppose we sincerely and honestly believe that a certain course is objectionable, are we to deny our convictions because the majority think differently? The Scripture expressly forbids us to go with a multitude to do wrong. It *is* a business of ours how things were done. It is a business of the people to understand how they were done, and to understand *who* did them. The people *are* sovereign, when free discussion is allowed—but not when things are fixed off in secret conclave, under the seal of oaths, with closed doors, as is the practice of that order which the Commercial recognises as "the purest and holiest ever created by man."

A more direct denial of the independence of opinion, and of the obligation of the press to advocate the course it thinks right and oppose that which it thinks wrong, irrespective of circumstances, we have seldom or never known, than is contained in the short paragraph we have quoted from the Commercial. The moral sense that dictated that paragraph is a something we cannot understand.

BROWNLOW, of Knoxville, after an article announcing the decline of the cholera there, adds the following: "Since writing the above, we were informed of two new cases of sickness in a brick house in the west end of the town. We have been there and inspected them minutely. Add to their imprudent living and eating, the unexampled filth of the house and family—the manure, vermin, and horrible scent of all concerned, and if Providence were not to kill them off, those of us who try to be decent, would have grounds to complain of bad treatment! We predict their death by the time our paper goes to press."

Disposable Capital.

The fact that all the bids for the bonds recently offered for sale by the State Treasurer came from this State, and that, in all previous biddings, citizens of North Carolina made offers for the whole or a part of the sum to be taken, shows plainly that there is capital in the State disposable for purposes of investment. If, then, the commercial operations of the State be cramped for want of means, it is not because of the non-existence of such means, but because of their not being available. Banks cannot *make* a sixpence of money or money's worth—*that* delusion is totally exploded; they do not furnish capital, but they can and do furnish a medium through which the accumulations of the capitalist may be made available for the purposes of the active business community; all the capital which they wield must already exist and be disposable, and they can only bring it into market. Banking upon any other basis, or with any other idea, must be fictitious and unsound, and therefore dangerous. If, however, capital does exist, as we think events have shown, disposable for investment, and the wants of the business community show that this capital can be safely and advantageously brought into operation for the transaction of business, now cramped for the want of it, we cannot see any valid objection to the creation of proper agencies for bringing it into such operation; and, therefore, banking charters, with that view, and accompanied by such safeguards as may be deemed necessary for the protection of the community, may, and we think, ought to be granted by the Legislature, at such points as the actual and legitimate requirements of business demand the location of such institutions.

Our acquaintance with the business of this place justifies us in saying, that a considerable increase is wanted at this point, both for the tranaction of the existing business, and also to enable the advantage to be taken of the new avenues of trade, opened to this place by public works, constructed at a great expense and no little sacrifice on the part of our citizens.—Let us instance one—the Cotton business from the adjoining districts of South Carolina. Planters have been accustomed to receive advances upon their Cotton, for periods of two, three and sometimes six months. Our Banks here are wholly without the means to make such advances; the South Carolina Banks will make no advances on any cotton to be sent to this market—it must be sent to Charleston—this is to be expected, but the result cannot be doubtful. It places this market at a disadvantage, which cannot be overcome until it is able to afford equal facilities with Charleston. We might refer to other matters which are beginning to show themselves in our own State, but what we have said, will, we trust be sufficient to express and illustrate our views on this subject.

The Connection with Hamburg.

Our readers are generally aware that the Legislature of South Carolina, some time since, granted a charter for a Railroad, to run from the Western terminus of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad to Hamburg, on the Savannah river, opposite Augusta. This Road, which will shorten the ronte very materially, is of pressing necessity and importance to the coast lines of Railroad, in view of the efforts now made and about to be made to divert the mails and the travel to other routes—and, at any rate, the importance of the connection cannot be doubtful to any one aware of how greatly the through travel is now at the mercy of the South Carolina Railroad, and subject to be affected by its whims, caprices and jealousies in connecting with the Manchester Road, to which it has never been friendly. We do not wish to take any part in the discussion of the existing difficulties between that Road and the Post Office Department, as we have devoted but little time to a study of the case, and are only cognizant of one fact, and that is that the Roads North and South of it have accepted the terms which it has rejected.

We are pleased to know that the Directors of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad have ordered a survey of the route from Kingsville to Hamburg;—when that survey shall have been completed, and its result made known, it will be time enough to go more fully into the subject, which is certainly the one of most present importance to those interested in the maintenance and prosperity of the existing seaboard lines.

BURGLARY.—The Store of Messrs. Wm. M. Sherwood & Co. was broken into last night. This is the second time, within the present week, that this Store has been broken into and robbed of several articles of merchandize. We understand that several dwellings have also lately been entered, at night, and articles stolen. Our town seems to be infested with burglars, and it would be well to keep a look out for the perpetrators.

From Mr. Munds we have "Gideon Giles, or the Struggles of Life," by Thomas Miller, Esq., (not our fellow-citizen.) It is a story of English life, and the struggles of the English poor.

☞ Governor BURT, Governor of Nebraska Territory, died on the 18th inst.

☞ The Charleston Chamber of Commerce held a meeting, day before yesterday, and appointed a committee to proceed to Washington and represent to the Postmaster-General the evils to which Charleston, in common with the people of the South and South West, will be subjected, by any interruption in the regular transportation of the mails—evils in comparison with which the amount in dispute, between the Department and the Railroad Company, sinks into utter insignificance. By the way, did it ever strike our neighbors that there is another party to be remonstrated with—the Railroad Company?

Safety of the English Arctic Exploring Ship Enterprise.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The British steamship Peytona arrived at San Francisco from the Sandwich Islands, being the pioneer of a new line of steamers between those points. She brought a full cargo and 37 passengers, a portion of whom came to New York in the Star of the West, the first who ever arrived at this port travelling the entire distance by steam.

The Peytona brought intelligence of the long missing ship Enterprise, which arrived at Port Clarence on the 21st of August, having only lost three men during the whole time.

The Enterprise brought no news of Sir John Franklin. She entered the Arctic Ocean in the summer of 1851, and passed through the Prince of Wales Straits. But finding the ice impracticable, she passed the winters of 1851–52 in latitude 71 deg. 35 min. north, long. 117 deg. 45 min. west. After making every exertion to accomplish the object of her voyage, she passed the winters of 1852–53 in Wollasten Bay, in lat. 69 deg. north, 105 deg. 30 min. west. The winters of 1853–54 found her in Camden Bay, in lat. 76 deg. 08 min. north, 145 deg. 30 min. west. The ice released her on the 30th of July last.

The George Law and Star of the West at New York.

NEW YORK, October. 27th.—The steamer George Law arrived at 11 o'clock this morning, bringing dates from California to the 30th of September, and about $1,000,000 in specie.

The principal consignees by the George Law are: Duncan, Sherman & Co. $242,000; Adams & Co. $259,000; Wells, Fargo & Co. $151,000; William Hoge & Co. $140,000; Drexel & Co. $34,000.

The steamer Star of the West connected with the Cortez, which left San Francisco on the afternoon of the 30th, bringing 550 passengers, and $800,000 in freight.

The principal consignees of the Star of the West are Duncan, Sherman & Co. $302,000; Adams & Co. $240,000; Wells, Fargo & Co. $153,000, and Drexel & Co. $68,000.

☞ DELEGATES, appointed on the part of Wilmington and New Hanover County, to attend the Railroad Convention to be held in Salisbury, on the 2d day of November: Wm. S. Ashe, W. H. McRary, W. H. Marsh, George Houston, T. C. Worth, E. J. Lutterloh, E. A. Keith, P. K. Dickinson, A. J. DeRosset, Dr. Thos. H. Wright, J. H. Flanner, Jas. Fulton, E. Murray, N. N. Nixon, Jos. M. Foy, T. H. Williams, W. B. Meares, P. M. Walker, J. D. Powers, R. Tate, Dr. A. Newkirk, J. B. Seavy, W. Sidbury, L. J. Fleming.

Delegates will obtain free tickets over the W. & M. Railroad by calling at the office of the Company.

Three days Later from Europe.

The British Steam Ship North America, arrived at Halifax, N. S., on the 25th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 14th, being three days later. Her commercial intelligence will be found under the proper head. The intelligence from the seat of war in the East, is to the effect that Sebastopol was invested on the south and east, and the guns of the allied forces were playing on the walls. Menchikoff kept the field to the north, and was daily expecting Ostensacken and Gortschakoff with reinforcements.

In the battle of Alma, 26 English officers and 10 sergeants were killed, and 73 officers and 95 sergeants wounded. 306 privates were killed and 1400 wounded.

Prussia has expressed her willingness to act with Austria.

The loss of the *Arctic* has created a profound sensation in Europe.

General Canrobet, of the French army, is in good health, according to official despatches from St. Petersburgh of the 9th.

The allies had made no attack on Sebastopol, and up to the 3d they still occupied Balaklava.

One thousand Russians who were escorting and conveying munitions of war had been taken prisoners.

Menschikoff himself narrowly escaped capture.

BERLIN, Sunday evening.—The following despatch was published at St. Petersburgh on the 6th: "Prince Menschikoff has advanced his army corps nearer to the north fort. The French have left the north side without a contest, and embarked to join the English, and have landed at Balaklava.

POLAND.—It is stated that an extensive movement of troops is in operation along the whole line of the frontier of Poland.

The Russian guard are advancing by forced marches towards Warsaw, and the Polish troops are directed upon the Austrian frontier.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte had embarked for the scene of action at the Crimea.

Menschikoff's plans between Cape Chersonese and Sebastopol have been frustrated by the allies, leaving the latter immense advantage. The fires of the ancient light-house of Tauric Chersonesus were rekindled by the allies.

The steamer Cleopatra took the news of the loss of the Arctic to Liverpool the 12th, where it caused a painful sensation. No more of her passengers have been heard from.

The steamer Arabia had arrived out.

Prussia is becoming more disposed to coincide with Austra, and favoring the allies.

Spain is comparatively tranquil.

The report of Menschikoff's sinking seven frigates is confirmed.

At the very latest, Sebastopol was holding out vigorously. The allies continued investing it without much success.

False Issues.

In the calm after such demonstrations as have recently been made against the democratic party in several of the States, it may serve a good purpose to look over the field, and to point out several of the false issues raised by the leaders of the opposing combinations, for the purpose of misleading the public mind. Among these may be enumerated the following:

I. The religious issue is more dangerous to all concerned than any other; and men are deluded in regard to it by a clamor which has not permitted them to trace it to its inevitable sequel. If it means anything, it must mean Church and State; for there is no real difference between disfranchising a citizen by refusing to elect him to office on account of his religious opinions, and by enacting a law compelling him to conform to the belief of the prevailing sectarian majority as an alternative to citizenship. In the one case, we have Church and State as the result of a party mandate or popular prejudice; in the other, we have it according to a statute of pains and penalties. Now, it is quite clear to us, that of all those who have been misled by the cry against the Catholic creed, few beyond those who are merely bigots have ever been in favor of establishing, even indirectly, the tyranny of Church and State in this republic. No man can say that under guise of being an ultra foe of a single creed, he should in this seek to imitate foreign governments where religion is a part of the State. And yet, under the false issue raised by the intolerant leaders, this result must assuredly happen if their schemes are to prevail.

II. Under the general cry of "hostility to foreigners," a fatal and dishonorable distinction is sought to be made against those with whom we have entered into a solemn and binding *covenant*. The rights of our adopted citizens are equally sacred with those of the native-born. These rights can be no more violated than the rights of property. Indeed, the bare idea of discussing the propriety of annulling the franchises of those whom we have covenanted to support, and who, in return, have agreed to support the United States government, is abhorrent to every rule of right and of reason. Hence the organization against adopted citizens for any such purpose is monstrous. It is like repudiating an honest debt—like denying one's plighted faith—like an act of overt violence to the constitution. No American would be deliberately guilty of such an act after seeing it in its true light. A false issue may divert men into doing a wrong, but reflection soon produces reform.

III. By the accusation that the democratic party are the advocates of Catholic doctrines, much mischief has been done The democracy have a mission to perform; they must defend the weak against the encroachments of the strong. If the Baptists were assailed to-morrow, the democracy would defend them. Would this make the democracy Baptists? To vindicate State rights against the abolitionists does not make the democracy slaveholders any more than to defend the North against the attacks of the South would make the democracy abolitionists. The moment the guarantees of the constitution and the laws to States and to individuals are sought to be nullified, it is the duty of the democracy to stand forth as the champion of the oppressed. Is it not enough to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of an American to see the heroism that results from a devotion to principle made the basis of a false clamor? Roger Williams, a Baptist, and Willim Penn, a Quaker, tolerated all religions, and protected all—the first at the risk of his life. They, too, were assailed for a long period; but time has consecrated their memories throughout all lands and to every age.

IV. A false issue has also been raised on the subject of the naturalization laws. Desperate and designing demagogues have sought to involve this question with the bigotry that proscribes a certain creed and the intolerance that persecutes adopted citizens. These two issues stand entirely apart and distinct from the discussion as to the naturalization law.—They are both in the highest degree monarchical and aristocratic. One springs from the same spirit that drove the early reformers into the New World, the other from the motive that enters into an obligation with the intention of never fulfilling it. The discussion of the naturalization laws, however, is quite another question; and is a legitimate cause for deliberation. How far any alteration in these laws is necessary, if at all, is a point we have not yet approached. Our only object is to show that the subject is one that comes within the scope of discussion and legislation, and we desire, also, to expose the miserable dogmas and prejudices which the know-nothing leaders have sought to crown with success by clamoring against the naturalization laws. If all these false issues could be dissipated very little would remain upon which to build such a party as that which now boasts of its power in several of the States of the Union, and which bids fair to regenerate some of the most reckless politicians in our history.—*Washington Union.*

LIFE PRESERVERS IMPROPERLY USED.—A writer in the New York Times, who was on the Arctic, describes the scene after the sinking of the steamer as awful in the extreme. Dead bodies of men and women were floating about, many of them drowned by the life preservers, which in their ignorance they had allowed to slip below their waists, so that by the rising of the life preservers to the surface of the water their heads were drawn under.

From the North State Whig.

Commercial Convention.

WASHINGTON, N. C., Oct. 18th, 1854.

Pursuant to a call issued on the 5th day of July last, a Convention was held at 12 o'clock this day in this town, to take into consideration the subject of improving the navigation at Ocracoke Bar and of the tributaries to Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, and the propriety of procuring a charter from the Legislature of the State for a Mutual Marine Insurance Company in the town of Washington.

On motion of Col. Tayloe, John Blackwell, Esq., of Newbern, was appointed President, and E J. Warren was appointed Secretary of the Convention.

The President addressed the Convention at length in explanation and advocacy of the objects for which it was assembled

On motion Col. Thompson of Newbern, and Genl. Singeltary, Dr Bryan and Messrs. Abert and Marsh, of Greenville, were invited to participate in the action of the Convention.

The Convention adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, and was again addressed by the President.

On motion of W. B. Rodman, Esq., the letter of invitation of July 5th was read by the Secretary.

On motion of Col Tayloe, W. B. Rodman, B. F. Hanks, and R. L. Myers were appointed a committee to obtain statistics from the several counties interested in the objects of the Convention, and to prepare a memorial to Congress soliciting approriation for the improvement of the Ocracoke Bar.

On motion of H. A. Gilliam, esq., a committee of ten was appointed by the President to collect statistics and to memorialize the State Legislature (incorporating such statistics in their memorial) for appropriations for the improvement of the navigation of the rivers tributary to Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds. The names of the Committee are:

JOHN MYERS, SAM'L R. FOWLE, H. A. GILLIAM, H. B. SHORT,	Washington,
W. W. GRIFFIN,	Plymouth
WM. MESSENGER,	Elizabeth City,
R. T. PAINE, W. BADHAM,	Edenton,
W. G. BRYAN, M. W. JARVIS,	Newbern.

On motion of R. L Myers, Esq., the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare a charter for a Mutual Marine Insurance Company in the town of Washington, with a clause therein empowering said Company to purchase a steam tug or steam tugs for the use of the Company, and to procure the passage of the same by the Legislature:—Joseph Potts, W. H. Willard, B. F. Havens, Geo. H. Brown, W. Shaw, Jr., Jas. L. Fowle and Isaiah Respass.

The reading of the reports of committees heretofore appointed was dispensed with, and it was ordered that they be handed to the Secretary for publication with the proceedings of this Convention, and referred to the several committees now appointed.

The Convention was addressed by H A. Gilliam, R. L Myers, and W. B. Rodman, Esqs.

On motion of John Myers, Esq., the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be forwarded to the different papers of the State with a request that they publish the same.

After a vote of thanks to the President and Secretary, the Convention adjourned, *sine die*.

JOHN BLACKWELL, Pres't.
E. J. WARREN, Sec'y.

The Last Card of the Abolitionists.

The Chicago *Times* says:

"The Abolitionists of Chicago having, ever since the return of Senator Douglas from Washington, sought by every means in their power to insult and degrade that gentleman, have, as a last resort, employed a negro to aid them. In this city they hired and armed ruffians and bullies to groan and insult him, and to prevent his being heard. They then hired Codding to follow him about, and by all manner of means to insult and misrepresent him. Codding having proved unable to accomplish the desired end, they have employed and brought hither Fred. Douglas, the negro, to aid them, and sent him to Aurora to-day for the express purpose of insulting Judge Douglas. We much mistake the character of our citizens if they do not entirely condemn this last attempted outrage upon Senator Douglas. There are certain decencies and proprieties of life, which no difference of political sentiment will justify an invasion of. And we do think the employment of a negro, to follow and insult a gentleman who heretofore, at least, has enjoyed the personal respect of all men of all parties in Illinois, will not be sanctioned, nor will it pass unrebuked."

FRANKLIN SUPERIOR COURT.—We learn that Eaton Keith, whose trial was moved from this county, was convicted for manslaughter, at Franklin Superior Court, for the killing of Napoleon Blake. He was sentenced to be branded and to imprisonment for 12 months. The former part of the sentence was immediately carried into execution.—*Raleigh Standard.*

ASSISTANT STATE GEOLOGIST.—The Standard states that Dr. J. F. Tompkins, Editor of the Farmer's Journal, has been appointed Assistant to Prof. Emmons in the Agricultural and Geological Survey of the State, now going forward, in place of Dr. McClanahan of Chatham, resigned.

SAD TERMINATION OF A LOVE AFFAIR.—We, in common with other papers, have briefly noticed the suicide of Miss Jennie Bear, of Bristol, Ohio. The Cleveland Plaindealer gives a more full account of the unfortunate event than we have seen elsewhere, so we copy it as the last "bear story." The Plaindealer says:

"The way the Susancide was committed was the worst. Miss Jennie was a pet of the family, although she had been chained to the foot of the tree for some time, owing to her peculiar love of chickens before they were cooked. Some of the feathered tribe going to roost one night in Jennie's tree, she thought she could help herself to a bit of her favorite food without molesting any of the family by so doing. She went up the tree, passed over a limb in search of chickens, and undertook to come down on the other side, when her chain proved all too short. She was disappointed, and in a love affair—a love of raw chickens.

ONE OF THE ARCTIC'S VICTIMS.—The Duc de Grammont, lost in the Arctic, was sent to the United States as an attache to the French embassy at Washton, and was but twenty-one years of age, and the last of his race. He was a lineal descendant of Count Philbert de Grammont, a famuas wit of the court of Louis XIV, who, when banished from France, went to England, and became equally famous at the Court of Charles the second. He married Miss Hamilton, a famous English beauty.

BEAUTIFUL "EPITAFF."—The San Diego Herald publishes the following, written upon a young man who was accidentally shot:—

"here lies the body of Jeems Hambrick
who was accidentally shot
on the bank of the pacus river
by a young man

he was accidentally shot with one of the large colt's revolver with no stopper for the cock to rest on it was one of the old fashion kind brass mounted and of such is the kingdom of heaven."

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The Circular of Messrs. Brown & Shipley, of the 13th inst., reports the sales during the week of Cotton, at 39,000 bales, of which speculators took 2,000 and exporters 6000 bales, leaving 31,000 bales of all descriptions to the trade. Fair Orleas was quoted at 6¼d., Middling Orleans at 5¾d., Fair Uplands 6d., and Middling Uplands at 5¼d. The sales on Friday 13th inst., comprised 7,000 bales, and the market closed quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Flour was in good demand and prices had advanced during the week 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and Ohio was worth 36s. ₱ 196 lbs. Wheat had advanced, and White was quoted at 10s. 7d. ₱ 70 lbs. Corn was in moderate demand at 33s. ₱ 480 lbs., for yellow and White.

The Liverpool Provision Market, &c.—Beef was unchanged in value, as also was Pork. Bacon was active. Lard was lower. Tallow had advanced 1s. 6d. ₱ cwt., in consequence of the destruction of large quantities of that article by the great conflagration at Memel. There was an active speculative demand for Rice at higher prices, with quotations at from 22s. @ 22s. 6d. ₱ cwt. There was a moderate business transacted in Coffee at previous rates.

The Liverpool Naval Store Market.—There had been large arrivals of Common Rosin, and prices were a shade lower, being quoted at 4s. ₱ cwt. In Crude Turpentine nothing had been done. Spirits of Turpentine was steady.

Freights in Liverpool had advanced and were firm with an upward tendency.

The Liverpool Failures.—The liabilities of James McHenry are quoted at £500,000 sterling.

State of Trade.—In Manchester trade had largely declined.

The London Rice Market was firm.

The London Money Market was unchanged. Consols closed at 95¼. United States Stocks had advanced, and 6's of 1862 were quoted at from 101@102.

DIED,

In this town, last night, of congestive fever, Mr. JAMES BOYD, in the 33d year of his age, of South Queen's Ferry, Scotland, son of the late Jas. Boyd, master, R. N.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

Oct. 26—Schr. James Otis, Simmons, from Boston, in ballast, to Rankin & Martin.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, from White Hall, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to Marsh & Elliott.

27—Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Jos. J. Lippitt.

Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Oct. 27—Brig Georgiana, Limeburner, from Camden, Me., to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with lime. On the passage experienced heavy weather, lost boat, split sails, and received other damage.

Schr. N. Berry, Pendleton, from Camden, Me., to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with lime.

Schr. Maria Jane, Somers, in distress, to Geo. Harriss. The M. J. sailed from this port on the 17th inst., for New York, with a cargo of naval stores. On the 19th to 26th, experienced heavy N. E. Winds, off Hatteras; sprung aleak and had to throw overboard deck load.

28—Schr. Ellen Dyer, Haven, from Boston, to T. C Worth.

Oct. 28—Schr. M. E. Wells, Terry, from New York, (50 hours from wharf to wharf,) to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. Monterey, Somers, from Philadelphia, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Steamer Rowan, Barber, from Cypress, to Marsh & Elliott.

Steamer Eliza, Dicksey, from White Hall, to Jas. E. Metts.

29—Steamer Evergreen, Jones, from White Hall, to W. H. McRary & Co.

Schr. Ann & Susan, Myers, from New York, to J. H. Flanner.

30—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

CLEARED.

Oct. 27—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B G. Worth.

Schr. David Faust, Sharpe, for Philadelphia, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, cotton and pea nuts.

Brig L. T. Knight, Griffin, for New York, by Kidder & Martin; with 50 bales cotton, 8,000 bush. rough rice, 33,400 feet timber.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by Marsh & Elliott.

Oct. 28—Schr. Mary Anna, Gibbs, for Sandwhich, Mass., by O. G. Parsley; with 1,485 bbls. rosin.

Schr. Watchman, Crowell, for Port au Prince, by Russell & Bro.; with 100 bbls. flour, 200 do. pork, 200,000 shingles.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Oct. 28—Brig Monte Cristo, Wood, for Gaudaloupe, by Peirce & Dudley; with 5 bbls. spirits turpentine, 10 do. tar, 10 do. rosin, 90,000 feet lumber, 90,000 shingles.

29—Brig Carlann, Ames, for Baltimore, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with 120,000 feet lumber.

WANTED.

DISTRICT No. 3, Maisonboro' Sound, wants to employ a Teacher for the Common Schools. Apply to
R. BEE-LY,
ALX. HEWLET,
J. M. STEVENSON
Oct. 27th, 1854 8-2t

WANTED,

A COMPETENT SCHOOL TEACHER, for district No. 23, on Colvins Creek, New Hanover county, apply to JOEL L. MOORE, A. M. COLVIN, JNO. HENRY, } Committee.
Oct. 20th, 1854 7-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for the Emancipation of Abraham Smith, a slave, owned by Jacob Smith, Esq., of Duplin County.
Oct. 27th, 1854 8-2t

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having qualified at the October term, 1854, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for Duplin county, as Administrator with the will annexed, of Guy E. Buckman, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said deceased, to make immediate payment, and to all persons holding claims against said deceased, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. C. I. OATES, Adm.
Kenansville, Oct. 17, 1854 7-3w-